

# The EU in the world A statistical portrait

2010 edition

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The EU's place in the world – key indicators

Harmonised statistics play a key role in allowing us to get to know our neighbours in other Member States and people from further afield, while at the same time providing vital information to political and business leaders so that social and economic opportunities and challenges may be assessed within the global economy.

The indicators presented in this first chapter have been selected to provide a statistical portrait of some of the most important challenges facing not only Europe, but also the rest of the world:

- demographic change;
- economic performance;
- climate change and energy use;
- income and living standards;
- labour market trends;
- education and health;
- science and technology.

The information is based on official statistics from a wide range of different sources. Many of the data collections that have been used are the result of statistical cooperation between international agencies, such as the United Nations (UN), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), or the World Bank. Where possible, EU-27 and world totals/averages have been included in the tables and graphs, alongside country data for the largest EU Member States and non-EU G-20 countries.

The world's population was approaching 7 000 million inhabitants at the beginning of 2010 and continues to grow; although population increases were more marked during the 1960s to 1980s. The most populous countries in the world in 2010 were China (1 354 million) and India (1 214 million), followed at some distance by the United States and Indonesia. On 1 January 2010 the population of the EU-27 was estimated to be 501 million inhabitants. The four biggest EU Member States in terms of population (Germany 82 million, France 65 million, the United Kingdom 62 million, and Italy 60 million) accounted for more than half (53.7 %) of the EU-27's population.

	Land area	Population	(1 000) (2)	Populatio	on density
	(1 000 km <sup>2</sup> ) (1)		,	(inhabitar	its/km²) (3)
	(1.000 Idin ) (1)	1960	2010	1960	2010
Austria	83.2	7 030	8 375	84.5	100.6
Belgium	30.3	9 1 2 9	10 827	301.5	357.6
Czech Republic	77.2	9 638	10 507	124.8	136.0
France	632.8	45 465	64 714	83.6	102.3
Germany	357.1	72 543	81 802	203.1	229.1
Greece	130.8	8 300	11 295	63.4	86.3
Hungary	93.0	9 961	10013	107.1	107.6
Italy	295.1	50 026	60 340	169.5	204.5
Netherlands	33.8	11 417	16 578	338.2	491.1
Poland	312.7	29 480	38 167	94.3	122.1
Portugal	92.1	8 826	10 638	95.8	115.5
Romania	229.9	18 319	21 462	79.7	93.4
Spain	506.0	30 327	45 989	59.9	90.9
Sweden	410.3	7 471	9 341	18.2	22.8
United Kingdom	243.2	52 200	62 008	214.7	255.0
EU-27	4 303.6	402 607	501 064	93.6	116.4
Argentina	2 791.8	20 685	40 666	7.4	14.6
Australia	7 692.0	10 276	21 512	1.3	2.8
Brazil	8 5 1 4.0	72 744	195 423	8.5	23.0
Canada	9 093.5	17 909	33 890	1.8	3.7
China	9 597.0	645 927	1 354 146	67.3	141.1
India	3 287.3	448 314	1 214 464	136.4	369.4
Indonesia	1 860.4	93 058	232 517	48.9	122.0
Japan	376.8	93 189	126 995	246.6	336.0
Rep. of Korea	96.5	25 068	48 501	251.8	487.0
Mexico	1 959.2	37 910	110 645	19.4	56.5
Russia	16 377.7	119 906	140 367	7.0	8.6
Saudi Arabia	2 1 4 9.7	4 075	26 246	1.9	12.2
South Africa	1 219.1	17 396	50 492	14.2	41.4
Turkey	769.6	28 233	75 705	36.0	97.0
United States	9 159.0	186 326	317 641	19.4	33.0
World	:	3 023 358	6 908 688	22.0	51.0

#### Table 1.1: Land and population

(1) Spain, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Argentina, China and India: total surface area instead of land area.

(2) For EU-27 Member States, national reported values of population on 1 January; France, excluding overseas departments and territories in 1960.

(3) See footnotes 1 and 2 for details of exceptions.

Source: World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision | United Nations Population Division; Eurostat (dem\_r\_d3area and demo\_pjan)



Some of the EU Member States are among the most densely populated areas in the world: this was particularly true for the Netherlands (491.1 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup> in 2010) which had the highest population density among those countries covered in Table 1.1. On average, population density within the EU-27 was 116.4 persons per km<sup>2</sup> in 2010, almost four times as high as in the United States, but below the values recorded for Indonesia, China, Japan, India and the Republic of Korea; the latter recording the highest population density among the G-20 countries at 487 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>.

In 2010, Asia accounted for the majority of the world's population (just over 60 %) with 4 167 million inhabitants; China and India together accounted for 37.2 % of the total. Africa was the next most populous continent with 1 033 million inhabitants, or 15 % of the world total.

The latest UN population projections suggest that the pace at which the world's population is expanding will slow in the coming decades; however, the total number of inhabitants is projected to reach more than 9 000 million by 2050. This slowdown in population growth will be particularly evident for developed and emerging economies, and the number of inhabitants within the G-20 (including the EU-27) is projected to stagnate by 2045-2050, while the number of inhabitants in the EU-27 is projected to peak earlier in 2025. In contrast, the population of many developing countries, in particular, those in Africa, is likely to continue growing at a rapid pace.





(1) Population projections (UN medium variant) are shown as a dotted line.

Source: World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision | United Nations Population Division; Eurostat (demo\_pjan)

Ageing society represents a major demographic challenge for a wide range of developed world economies and may be linked to a range of issues, including, persistently low levels of fertility rates and significant increases in life expectancy during recent decades. Improvements in the quality and availability of healthcare are likely, at least in part, to explain the latter, alongside other factors such as increased awareness of health issues, higher standards of living, or changes in workplace occupations from predominantly manual labour to tertiary activities.

	Infan	t mortality (pe	Life exp	ectancy		
					at birth (	years) (2)
	1960	1980	2000	2008	1990	2008
Austria	37.5	14.3	4.8	3./	/5.8	80.6
Belgium	31.4	12.1	4.8	4.0	76.2	79.9
Czech Republic	20.0	16.9	4.1	3.1	71.5	77.3
France	27.7	10.0	4.5	3.8	77.0	81.4
Germany	35.0	12.4	4.4	3.9	75.4	80.2
Greece	40.1	17.9	5.9	3.5	77.1	80.0
Hungary	47.6	23.2	9.2	5.9	69.4	74.2
Italy	43.9	14.6	4.5	3.5	77.1	81.6
Netherlands	16.5	8.6	5.1	4.1	77.1	80.5
Poland	56.1	25.4	8.1	6.0	70.7	75.6
Portugal	77.5	24.3	5.5	3.4	74.1	79.4
Romania	75.7	29.3	18.6	12.0	69.9	73.4
Spain	35.4	12.3	4.4	3.7	77.0	81.2
Sweden	16.6	6.9	3.4	2.5	77.7	81.3
United Kingdom	22.5	13.9	5.6	4.7	:	79.8
EU-27	36.0	15.8	5.9	4.5	:	79.2
Argentina	59.7	32.2	15.0	13.4	72.1	75.2
Australia	19.6	9.9	5.4	4.5	77.7	81.5
Brazil	109.4	63.3	27.3	23.5	67.2	72.3
Canada	26.3	8.9	5.1	4.8	77.9	80.7
China	120.7	39.9	25.6	22.9	68.8	73.0
India	140.7	97.6	61.8	54.6	58.8	63.5
Indonesia	165.8	88.8	34.2	26.6	62.8	70.7
Japan	25.8	6.6	3.0	3.2	79.5	82.7
Rep. of Korea	93.2	27.2	5.1	4.4	72.7	79.4
Mexico	88.0	47.0	20.5	16.7	71.8	76.1
Russia	39.7	25.9	17.3	11.9	66.4	66.5
Saudi Arabia	160.0	56.4	22.4	18.8	68.9	72.8
South Africa	86.5	60.7	59.1	49.1	61.3	51.6
Turkey	176.0	93.0	31.4	27.5	66.2	71.8
United States	25.2	10.3	6.4	5.9	75.7	79.2
World	116.0	73.7	51.7	47.3	64.0	67.6

#### Table 1.2: Life and death

(1) Non-EU countries: 1960 is 1960-65, 1980 is 1980-85, 2000 is 2000-05 and 2008 is 2005-2010 estimates; France, 1960 and 1980, excluding overseas departments and territories.

(2) Non-EU countries: 1990 is 1990-95 and 2008 is 2005-2010 estimates; France, 1990 excluding overseas departments and territories; EU-27, Belgium, Italy and the United Kingdom, 2007 instead of 2008.

Source: World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision | United Nations Population Division; Eurostat (demo\_minfind and demo\_mlexpec)



The average life expectancy of a new-born baby in the world was 67.6 years during the period 2005-2010, which was 3.6 years higher than the corresponding figure for 1990-1995. This increase was not uniform across the G-20 countries, with the largest gains being recorded for Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, Turkey and Brazil, where life expectancy at birth rose by more than five years during the period under consideration. The decline in life expectancy for South Africa (which recorded by far the lowest level of life expectancy among G-20 countries) may be largely attributed to the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

The infant mortality rate presents the ratio between the number of deaths of children aged less than one year and the number of live births in the same reference period; the resulting value is generally expressed per 1 000 live births. The progress made in medical healthcare services is reflected in the rapid decrease of infant mortality rates, with the world average falling from 116 deaths per 1 000 live births in 1960-1965 to 47.3 deaths per 1 000 live births in 2005-2010. The infant mortality rate for most G-20 countries was considerably lower than the global average, with only India (54.6 deaths) and South Africa (49.1 deaths) recording higher rates.

The infant mortality rate in the EU-27 fell from 36 deaths per 1 000 live births in 1960 to an average of 4.5 deaths per 1 000 live births in 2008. Most EU Member States reported infant mortality rates that were among the lowest in the world.



Figure 1.2: Infant mortality rate (1)

(1) World values refer to 5-years averages.

Source: World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision | United Nations Population Division; Eurostat (demo\_minfind)

The old-age dependency ratio shows the level of support for the old population (aged 65 years and over) provided by the working age population (those aged between 15 to 64 years). According to the latest UN population projections, the old-age dependency ratio will increase, suggesting that there will be a considerable burden to provide for social expenditure related to population ageing (pensions, healthcare, institutional care). Indeed, many countries are already introducing pension reforms, and seek to promote more flexible working arrangements with the hope that these will encourage more persons of a working age to take-up employment opportunities.

With relatively low fertility rates and an ageing population, there are likely to be fewer persons entering EU labour markets in the coming years, when compared with the proportion of persons taking retirement. UN projections show that the EU-27's old-age population will increase to such an extent that there will be fewer than two persons of working age for each person aged 65 or more by the year 2050. This demographic challenge is not confined to Europe, as the difficulties associated with an ageing society are likely to be even more acute in countries such as Japan or the Republic of Korea.

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Austria	18.4	22.7	24.3	22.1	22.9	25.9	30.1	40.5	49.4	52.0
Belgium	18.5	21.2	21.9	22.1	25.5	26.4	32.3	40.5	45.5	46.4
Czech Republic	14.6	17.9	21.6	19.0	19.8	21.6	30.1	33.4	39.6	48.4
France (2)	18.7	20.6	22.1	21.1	24.3	26.2	33.9	40.9	46.3	47.3
Germany	17.0	21.4	23.9	21.6	23.9	30.9	35.5	47.6	56.8	59.1
Greece	:	17.2	20.6	20.4	24.2	27.2	31.6	38.0	48.1	56.8
Hungary	13.6	17.0	20.9	20.0	22.0	23.8	29.3	31.4	36.2	44.3
Italy	14.0	16.7	20.3	21.5	26.8	31.3	36.1	43.9	57.5	62.4
Netherlands	14.6	16.2	17.4	18.6	20.0	22.9	30.8	39.8	45.7	43.7
Poland	9.5	12.6	15.5	15.4	17.6	18.8	27.2	34.7	38.6	52.2
Portugal	12.4	14.9	17.8	20.0	23.7	26.7	31.4	39.0	49.4	58.8
Romania	:	13.0	16.3	15.6	19.3	21.3	25.5	28.5	37.8	48.9
Spain	:	:	17.1	20.2	24.5	25.3	28.6	35.9	48.5	59.5
Sweden	17.8	20.7	25.3	27.7	26.9	28.1	34.0	37.5	40.5	40.5
United Kingdom	18.0	:	23.3	24.1	24.3	25.1	28.9	33.6	37.1	37.7
EU-27	:	:	:	20.6	23.2	26.1	31.5	38.7	46.1	50.6
Argentina	9.0	11.2	13.5	15.3	16.2	16.6	18.6	21.0	24.1	30.2
Australia	13.8	13.3	14.8	16.8	18.8	20.7	26.9	33.6	38.0	39.9
Brazil	6.1	6.8	7.1	7.4	8.4	10.2	13.6	19.7	26.3	35.9
Canada	12.7	12.7	13.9	16.6	18.5	20.3	27.4	37.1	40.8	43.4
China	8.6	7.7	7.9	8.3	10.1	11.4	16.8	23.7	34.6	38.0
India	5.4	5.8	6.3	6.6	7.0	7.7	9.4	12.2	15.4	20.2
Indonesia	5.9	5.7	6.2	6.3	7.5	9.0	10.8	15.4	22.0	29.1
Japan	8.9	10.2	13.4	17.2	25.3	35.1	47.7	52.8	65.2	74.3
Rep. of Korea	6.7	6.1	6.2	7.2	10.2	15.2	21.7	36.1	52.0	62.9
Mexico	6.6	7.5	7.4	7.6	8.5	10.0	13.1	18.3	27.6	35.9
Russia	9.9	11.7	15.0	15.1	17.8	17.9	22.8	29.7	31.6	38.8
Saudi Arabia	6.3	6.1	5.3	4.1	4.6	4.6	6.1	9.8	15.0	19.9
South Africa	7.0	6.3	5.6	5.5	5.8	7.1	9.6	11.9	12.7	14.5
Turkey	6.4	7.9	8.3	6.8	8.2	8.8	10.8	15.1	21.4	28.7
United States	15.3	15.9	16.9	18.7	18.7	19.4	24.9	31.7	34.0	35.1
World	9.2	9.5	10.0	10.0	10.9	11.6	14.2	17.8	21.9	25.3

# Table 1.3: Old-age dependency ratio (1)

the second

(population aged 65 years and over as % of population aged 15-64)

(1) Population projections (UN medium variant) from 2010 onwards.

(2) 1960-1990 excluding overseas departments and territories.

Source: World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision | United Nations Population Division; Eurostat (demo\_pjanind)



Gross domestic product (GDP) is the most commonly used economic indicator; it provides a measure of the size of an economy, corresponding to the monetary value of all production activities. GDP includes goods and services, as well as products from general government and non-profit institutions within the country ('domestic' production).

GDP per capita is often used as a broad measure of living standards, although there are a number of international statistical initiatives to provide alternative and more inclusive measures. The European Commission released a Communication in 2009 titled 'GDP and beyond: measuring progress in a changing world', which aims to address the need for complementary indicators (alongside GDP) covering social and environmental progress.

GDP at constant prices is intended to allow comparisons of economic developments over time, since the impact of price developments (inflation) has been removed. When indicators

	GDP at current prices	Share of v	world GDP	GNI per ca	pita in PPP
	(EUR million)	(°	%)	(world	d=100)
	2008	1998	2008	1998	2008 (1)
Austria	283 085	0.7	0.7	412.2	363.8
Belgium	345 006	0.9	0.8	395.0	335.6
Czech Republic	147 879	0.2	0.4	218.5	220.0
France	1 948 511	4.9	4.7	376.5	332.1
Germany	2 495 800	7.3	6.1	382.5	347.0
Greece	239 141	0.5	0.6	268.7	274.9
Hungary	105 536	0.2	0.3	156.2	171.8
Italy	1 567 851	4.1	3.8	375.7	292.1
Netherlands	596 226	1.3	1.4	402.1	402.3
Poland	362 415	0.6	0.9	148.4	167.1
Portugal	171 920	0.4	0.4	238.5	213.2
Romania	139 753	0.1	0.3	84.3	130.3
Spain	1 088 502	2.0	2.6	298.2	300.6
Sweden	334 227	0.8	0.8	381.3	368.6
United Kingdom	1 815 417	4.9	4.4	369.6	348.8
EU-27	12 506 172	30.5	30.4	:	:
Argentina	223 269	1.0	0.5	145.7	135.4
Australia	690 248	1.3	1.7	363.7	328.7
Brazil	1 096 369	2.8	2.7	103.8	97.2
Canada	951 925	2.1	2.3	392.6	349.7
China	2 941 384	3.4	7.1	31.1	58.1
India	827 774	1.4	2.0	21.5	28.6
Indonesia	349 734	0.3	0.8	33.8	37.0
Japan	3 337 824	12.9	8.1	387.5	340.1
Rep. of Korea	631 711	1.2	1.5	213.9	271.5
Mexico	738 341	1.4	1.8	125.6	137.8
Russia	1 093 157	0.9	2.7	95.5	150.9
Saudi Arabia	317 923	0.5	0.8	272.6	230.6
South Africa	100 172	0.4	0.5	98.2	94.4
South Anica	100 17 3	0.1			
Turkey	539 998	0.9	1.3	131.0	133.0
Turkey United States	539 998 9 657 548	0.9 29.0	1.3 23.4	131.0 504.5	133.0 453.5

#### Table 1.4: GDP

(1) Saudi Arabia, 2007.

Source: World Development Indicators 2009 | The World Bank; Eurostat (nama\_gdp\_c)

are expressed in purchasing power parity (PPP) terms, the differences in price levels between countries are eliminated; data in PPP terms should generally be used for cross-country comparisons, and should be interpreted with caution for temporal comparisons.

The EU-27 accounted for a 30.4 % share of the world's GDP in 2008, which was almost unchanged when compared with a decade before. In contrast, Japan and the United States saw their shares in the global economy retract; note the data are denominated in euro terms and, as such, these movements reflect, to some degree, exchange rate fluctuations. During the period 1998-2008, the share of the G-20 countries in global GDP fell by 2.4 percentage points to 87.6 %. In contrast, the most significant gains in economic activity were recorded by China and Russia.

The most rapid growth in GDP between 1995 and 2008 (among those countries presented in Figure 1.3) was recorded for China, where the volume of economic activity more than tripled; the EU-27, Japan and the United States all grew at a slower pace than the world average during the period under consideration.

Gross national income (GNI) is the sum of gross primary incomes receivable by resident institutional units/sectors, that is, GDP less primary income payable to non-residents plus primary income receivable from non-residents ('national' concept).

The highest wealth per head in 2008 was recorded in the United States (453.5, world average=100), while just over half of the EU Member States (for which data are presented), as well as Australia, Canada and Japan recorded GNI per head that was at least three times the world average.

All of the EU Member States presented in Table 1.4 had a GNI per capita above the world average. In contrast, several G-20 countries reported GNI per capita below the world average in 2008, most notably the highly populous countries of China, Indonesia and India.



# Figure 1.3: GDP in constant prices

Source: National Accounts Estimates of Main Aggregates | United Nations Statistics Division; Eurostat (nama\_gdp\_k)



Among those countries for which data are available for 2009 (as shown in Table 1.5), double-digit government deficits (as a share of GDP) were recorded for Greece, Spain and the United Kingdom, while Greece and Italy were the only countries to report debt ratios in excess of 100 % of GDP.

	(% chan	Inflation rate (% change on previous year)			nment s/deficit iDP) (1)	Government debt (% of GDP)		
	2007	2008	2009	2004 (2)	2009 (3)	2004 (4)	2009 (5)	
Austria	2.2	3.2	0.4	-4.4	-3.4	64.8	66.5	
Belgium	1.8	4.5	0.0	-0.3	-6.0	94.2	96.7	
Czech Republic	3.0	6.3	0.6	-3.0	-5.9	30.1	35.4	
France	1.6	3.2	0.1	-3.6	-7.5	64.9	77.6	
Germany	2.3	2.8	0.2	-3.8	-3.3	65.8	73.2	
Greece	3.0	4.2	1.3	-7.5	-13.6	98.6	115.1	
Hungary	7.9	6.0	4.0	-6.4	-4.0	59.1	78.3	
Italy	2.0	3.5	0.8	-3.5	-5.3	103.8	115.8	
Netherlands	1.6	2.2	1.0	-1.7	-5.3	52.4	60.9	
Poland	2.6	4.2	4.0	-5.4	-7.1	45.7	51.0	
Portugal	2.4	2.7	-0.9	-3.4	-9.4	58.3	76.8	
Romania	4.9	7.9	5.6	-1.2	-8.3	18.7	23.7	
Spain	2.8	4.1	-0.2	-0.3	-11.2	46.2	53.2	
Sweden	1.7	3.3	1.9	0.8	-0.5	51.1	42.3	
United Kingdom	2.3	3.6	2.2	-3.4	-11.5	40.9	68.1	
EU-27 (6)	2.3	3.7	1.0	-2.9	-6.8	-2.9	-6.8	
Argentina	8.8	8.6	6.3	-0.5	:	:	:	
Australia	2.3	4.4	1.8	0.8	1.5	21.6	19.4	
Brazil	3.6	5.7	4.9	0.0	-1.3	12.3	60.9	
Canada	2.1	2.4	0.3	1.1	1.6	48.6	:	
China	4.8	5.9	-0.7	-2.1	:	:	:	
India	6.4	8.4	10.9	-3.3	-1.6	63.3	57.6	
Indonesia	6.3	10.1	4.6	-1.1	:	28.8	:	
Japan	0.1	1.4	-1.4	:	:	:	:	
Rep. of Korea	2.5	4.7	2.8	0.1	4.3	:	:	
Mexico	4.0	5.1	5.3	:	:	:	:	
Russia	9.0	14.1	11.7	5.3	5.6	16.6	6.4	
Saudi Arabia	4.2	9.9	5.1	:	:	:	:	
South Africa	7.1	11.5	7.1	-2.0	-0.4	:	:	
Turkey	8.8	10.4	6.3	1.9	-1.9	51.5	44.5	
United States	2.9	3.8	-0.4	-3.7	-5.5	47.7	55.7	
World	3.9	59	22	-24	-0.9			

#### Table 1.5: Economic indicators

(1) EU Member States, general government; non-EU countries, central government.

(2) Brazil, 2005; Turkey, 2006.

(3) Non-EU countries, 2008, except Australia, Canada, the Republic of Korea and world total, 2007.

(4) Brazil and Russia, 2005.

(5) Non-EU countries, 2008, except Australia, 2007.

(6) For the inflation rate, data refer to the EICP (European index of consumer prices) which reflects changes in EU membership; there were 25 Member States from May 2004 until December 2006 and 27 Member States from January 2007 onwards (new Member States are integrated into the EICP using a chain index formula).

Source: International Financial Statistics | International Monetary Fund; World Development Indicators 2009 | The World Bank; Eurostat (prc\_hicp\_aind and gov\_dd\_edpt1) Prices tend to rise, and when this is the case the inflation rate can be used to study the erosion of living standards. The inflation rate is calculated from harmonised consumer price indices that should reflect the full-range of goods and services that may be purchased by households.

Within Europe, the European Central Bank (ECB) defines price stability as 'an annual increase in consumer prices for the euro area of below, but close to 2 % (over the medium-term)'.

Oil prices, like most commodities, display a cyclical pattern. The latest peak in oil prices was recorded in July 2008 - \$145 a barrel – which was more than double the price recorded a year before or a year after. When the price of oil fluctuates by this magnitude it has the potential to influence inflation rates – as shown in Figure 1.4 – directly through the sale of oil-based products such as petrol and diesel, and indirectly through the knock-on effect of oil price increases on downstream products.

In 2009, with subdued economic activity across much of the world, there were a number of countries which recorded negative inflation rates (compared with the year before). Among the EU Member States this was the case for the two countries on the Iberian Peninsula, while inflation was also negative in China, Japan and the United States.



# **Figure 1.4:** Consumer price index, growth rate (% change compared with previous year)

(1) EICP (European index of consumer prices) which reflects changes in EU membership; there were 15 Member States until April 2004, 25 Member States from May 2004 until December 2006 and 27 Member States from January 2007 onwards (new Member States are integrated into the EICP using a chain index formula).

Source: International Financial Statistics | International Monetary Fund; Eurostat (prc\_hicp\_aind)



There has been an increase in the level of external trade between the world's major economies as part of the globalisation phenomena and higher levels of economic integration. The share of traded goods and services in GDP rose at a rapid pace between 1995 and 2005, although it subsequently fell in 2009, reflecting the impact of the financial and economic crisis. Note that these ratios of external trade activity are likely to be considerably higher for relatively small countries that are more integrated in the global economy as a result of not producing a full range of goods and services. In contrast, the United States – the world's largest single economy – reported the lowest share (11.2 %) of exports of goods and services in GDP among the G-20 countries.

#### Table 1.6: External trade

(% of GDP)

	Exports	s of goods and :	services	Imports of goods and services			
	1995	2005	2009 (1)	1995	2005	2009 (1)	
Austria	34.9	54.2	50.5	35.8	50.2	46.0	
Belgium	65.4	80.2	73.0	61.5	76.2	70.2	
Czech Republic	50.7	72.2	69.1	55.1	69.0	63.5	
France	22.8	26.1	23.0	21.6	26.9	25.0	
Germany	24.0	41.1	40.7	23.5	35.8	36.0	
Greece	:	22.4	18.8	:	31.6	28.5	
Hungary	44.9	66.0	77.9	44.7	67.8	70.9	
Italy	25.7	25.9	24.0	21.9	26.0	24.4	
Netherlands	59.4	69.6	69.1	53.7	61.1	61.9	
Poland	23.2	37.1	38.9	21.0	37.8	38.8	
Portugal	27.2	27.8	28.0	33.9	37.2	35.6	
Romania	:	33.1	31.2	:	43.2	37.2	
Spain	22.4	25.7	23.7	22.4	31.0	25.7	
Sweden	39.7	48.4	48.5	32.9	40.6	41.6	
United Kingdom	28.2	26.4	27.8	28.4	29.8	30.1	
EU-27 (2)	:	17.3	17.2	:	18.0	18.3	
Argentina	9.6	25.1	24.6	10.1	19.2	20.3	
Australia	18.1	18.7	20.7	20.1	21.2	22.6	
Brazil	7.3	15.1	14.3	8.8	11.5	14.2	
Canada	37.3	37.8	36.3	34.1	34.0	33.7	
China	23.1	37.4	35.0	20.9	31.8	28.4	
India	11.0	19.9	24.0	12.2	22.7	30.3	
Indonesia	26.3	34.1	29.8	27.6	29.9	28.6	
Japan	9.2	14.3	16.1	7.8	12.9	14.8	
Rep. of Korea	28.8	39.3	52.9	29.9	36.6	54.1	
Mexico	30.4	27.2	28.3	27.7	28.6	30.5	
Russia	29.3	35.2	33.4	25.9	21.5	22.5	
Saudi Arabia	37.6	60.9	69.9	27.9	27.8	34.8	
South Africa	22.8	27.4	36.3	22.1	28.2	40.4	
Turkey	19.9	21.9	23.6	24.4	25.4	28.7	
United States	11.1	10.6	11.2	12.3	16.4	17.0	
World	21.1	26.9	28.3	20.9	27.1	28.5	

(1) Argentina, 2007; Canada, Japan, the United States and the world, 2006; all remaining non-EU countries, 2008. (2) Extra EU-27.

Source: Key Global Indicators | United Nations Statistics Division; Eurostat (nama\_exi\_c, bop\_q\_eu and nama\_gdp\_c)

Data relating to greenhouse gas emissions is collected under the UN's framework convention on climate change (UNFCCC). The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement linked to the UNFCCC: under this the 15 Member States that formed the EU (from 1995 to 1 May 2004) agreed to reduce during the period 2008-2012 their greenhouse gas emissions by 8 % compared with their 1990 levels. The EU as a whole has subsequently committed to a 20 % reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2020.

	F		Greenh	ouse gas	Carbon	dioxide	Carbon	dioxide
	Energy co	nsumption	emissi	ons (1)	emis	sions	emis	sions
	per o	apita	(millior	tonnes	per c	apita	per unit	t of GDP
	(Kg	joe)	of CO <sub>2</sub>	equiv.)	(ton	nes)	(kg of CO	<sub>2</sub> per EUR)
	1990	2008 (2)	1990	2008 (2)	1990 (3)	2008 (2)	1990 (4)	2008 (2)
Austria	3 304	4 075	78.2	86.6	8.1	8.9	0.5	0.3
Belgium	4 886	5 463	143.4	133.3	11.9	11.0	:	0.3
Czech Republic	4 730	4 342	195.2	141.4	15.9	11.6	:	0.8
France	3 892	4 278	563.2	527.0	7.0	6.1	0.4	0.2
Germany	5 714	4 180	1 231.8	958.1	13.1	10.1	0.7	0.3
Greece	2 207	2 844	103.3	126.9	8.2	9.8	:	0.5
Hungary	2 764	2 666	97.4	73.1	7.0	5.6	:	0.5
Italy	2 707	3 042	517.0	541.5	7.7	7.9	0.5	0.3
Netherlands	4 565	5 100	212.0	206.9	10.7	10.7	0.7	0.3
Poland	2 629	2 591	453.3	395.6	9.7	8.5	:	0.9
Portugal	1 752	2 347	59.3	78.4	4.4	5.6	:	0.3
Romania	2 746	1 887	242.1	145.9	7.4	4.8	:	0.7
Spain	2 311	3 1 3 3	285.1	405.7	5.9	7.5	0.6	0.3
Sweden	5 536	5 444	72.4	64.0	6.6	5.5	0.3	0.2
United Kingdom	3 697	3 572	771.7	628.2	10.3	8.7	0.7	0.3
EU-27	3 532	3 616	5 567	4 940	8.8	8.2	0.6	0.3
Argentina	1 414	1 766	:	:	3.5	4.4	:	:
Australia	5 138	5 917	416	536	17.4	18.1	0.9	0.7
Brazil	936	1 191	:	:	1.4	1.9	:	:
Canada	7 539	8 262	592	721	16.2	16.7	0.8	0.6
China	760	1 433	:	:	2.1	4.6	:	:
India	377	510	:	:	0.8	1.3	:	:
Indonesia	577	803	:	:	0.8	1.5	:	:
Japan	3 593	4 129	1 272	1 340	9.5	10.1	0.5	0.4
Rep. of Korea	2 178	4 483	:	:	5.6	9.9	:	:
Mexico	1 478	1 702	:	:	4.6	4.1	:	:
Russia	5 927	4 745	3 326	2 190		10.9	1.7	1.1
Saudi Arabia	3 744	6 170	:	:	13.2	15.8	:	:
South Africa	2 592	2 739	:	:	9.1	8.6	:	:
Turkey	944	1 304	170	332	2.6	3.6	0.4	0.4
United States	7 717	7 778	6 135	7 017	19.0	19.0	0.8	0.6
World	1 683	1 818	:	:	:	:	:	:

#### Table 1.7: Energy and the environment

(1) Excluding land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF); information presented for six greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide (CQ), methane (CH), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>e</sub>).

(2) Non-EU countries, 2006.

(3) EU-27, 1995 instead of 1990; France, 1991 instead of 1990. (4) EU-27, 1995 instead of 1990; Germany, 1991 instead of 1990.

Source: World Development Indicators 2009 | The World Bank; Greenhouse Gas Inventory Data | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; Millennium Development Goals Database | United Nations Statistics Division; Eurostat (nrg\_100a, demo\_pjan and nama\_gdp\_c)



One way of calculating emission intensities is in relation to a unit of economic output (at the national level this is usually denoted by GDP). Carbon dioxide emission intensities varied considerably between countries reflecting, among others, the structure of each economy (for example, the relative importance of heavy, traditional industries that are likely to pollute more than service activities), the national energy mix (the share of low- or zero-carbon technologies like renewable energy and nuclear energy compared with the share from coal or other fossil fuels), heating and cooling needs and practices, and the propensity for motor vehicle use.

Canada and the United States had the highest rates of energy consumption per capita among the G-20 countries, both reporting rates per capita that were more than four times as high as the world average, and more than double the EU-27 average. There are signs that energy use per capita is starting to increase in emerging economies like Brazil and China (as shown in Figure 1.5). Canada and the United States - along with Australia - headed the ranking of carbon dioxide emissions per capita.



Source: World Development Indicators 2009 | The World Bank; Eurostat (nrg\_100a)

Income has a major impact on an individual's living conditions. The average income of an EU-27 inhabitant was almost EUR 17 000 in 2008. Among the EU Member States presented in Table 1.8, mean incomes peaked at more than EUR 26 000 in the United Kingdom, which was over 11 times as high as in Romania (EUR 2 325).

When viewed at a more aggregated level, the distribution of income is often used to measure inequalities in society. On the one hand, differences in income may provide an incentive to individuals to improve their situation (for example, through looking for a new job or acquiring new skills). On the other, crime, poverty and social exclusion are often linked to income inequalities. The Gini coefficient provides a statistical measure of income inequalities within a particular society: among those countries analysed in Table 1.8, the biggest income inequalities were recorded in Mexico, Turkey and the United States.

	Maanimaana	Madian in some	Gini coefficient (2)
	Mean Income	Median Income	(ratio)
Austria	21 381	19011	0.26
Belgium	19 986	17 985	0.28
Czech Republic	6 810	6 068	0.25
France	19 995	17 564	0.28
Germany	21 086	18 309	0.30
Greece	12 766	10 800	0.33
Hungary	4 827	4 400	0.25
Italy	17 734	15 639	0.31
Netherlands	22 303	19 522	0.28
Poland	4 940	4 155	0.32
Portugal	10 288	8 143	0.36
Romania	2 325	1 954	0.36
Spain	14 583	12 950	0.31
Sweden	21 805	20 573	0.24
United Kingdom	26 534	22 019	0.34
EU-27	16 894	14 625	0.31
Argentina	:	:	:
Australia	19 559	17 428	0.30
Brazil	:	:	:
Canada	22 979	19 950	0.32
China	:	:	:
India	:	:	:
Indonesia	:	:	:
Japan	21 708	19 223	0.32
Rep. of Korea	13 942	12 582	0.31
Mexico	3 338	2 222	0.47
Russia	:	:	:
Saudi Arabia	:	:	:
South Africa	:	:	:
Turkey	3 088	2 279	0.43
United States	26 528	21 695	0.38

#### Table 1.8: Income, 2008 (1)

(EUR per person)

(1) Non-EU countries, mid-2000s; equivalised net income per person after taxes and transfers.

(2) The Gini coefficient ranges between zero and one, with higher values indicating bigger income inequalities; the extreme values of zero and one correspond to the theoretical situations of when every person in a country receives the same income (Gini coefficient = 0), or when a single person receives all of the income and the remaining persons none (Gini coefficient = 1).

Source: OECD; Eurostat (ilc\_di03 and ilc\_sic2)



The employment rate is calculated as those persons in employment expressed as a share of the population of working age (15-64 years). The unemployment rate is defined as those persons who are unemployed (without work, but actively searching work) as a proportion of the labour force, the latter comprising all employed and unemployed persons.

The unemployment rate was relatively high in the EU-27 at 9.0 % in 2009, with only Turkey and South Africa having a higher rate among those G-20 countries for which data are available. Youth unemployment appears to be more susceptible to economic cycles than the overall unemployment rate, as shown by a comparison of unemployment rates in 2000 (a peak in economic activity) with 2009 (during the financial and economic crisis).

	Employr	oyment rate Unemployment rate Youth une				inemploym	ent rate	
	(2	, 3)		(2)			(4)	
	1995	2009	1990	2000	2009	1990	2000	2009
Austria	68.4	71.6	:	4.7	4.9	:	6.3	10.0
Belgium	56.3	61.6	7.3	6.6	8.0	14.5	15.2	21.9
Czech Republic	:	65.4	:	8.8	6.8	:	17.0	16.6
France	59.6	64.2	9.4	10.3	9.1	19.8	20.6	22.6
Germany	64.7	70.9	4.9	8.0	7.8	4.6	8.5	11.2
Greece	54.5	61.2	7.2	11.5	9.6	23.3	29.2	25.8
Hungary	:	55.4	:	6.6	10.1	:	12.3	26.5
Italy	50.8	57.5	9.9	11.0	7.9	28.9	31.5	25.4
Netherlands	64.2	77.0	7.7	2.7	3.4	11.1	5.3	6.6
Poland	:	59.3	:	16.6	8.3	:	35.7	20.6
Portugal	62.5	66.3	4.8	4.0	10.0	10.4	8.2	20.0
Romania	:	58.6	:	7.7	7.2	:	17.8	20.8
Spain	46.8	59.8	16.4	13.9	18.1	31.8	25.3	37.8
Sweden	70.7	72.2	:	5.5	8.5	:	9.5	25.0
United Kingdom	68.1	69.9	7.0	5.6	7.7	10.4	12.0	19.1
EU-27	:	64.6	:	9.4	9.0	:	18.3	19.8
Argentina	53.5	58.4	7.3	15.0	:	13.0	25.9	:
Australia	58.4	61.5	6.9	6.4	4.2	13.0	12.1	9.4
Brazil	61.1	64.5	3.7	:	:	6.7	25.7	:
Canada	58.3	63.5	8.1	6.8	6.1	12.3	12.7	11.2
China	75.8	72.5	2.5	3.1	4.2	:	:	:
India	59.1	55.4	:	4.3	:	:	10.1	:
Indonesia	62.0	61.5	:	6.1	8.4	:	19.9	25.1
Japan	61.4	57.3	2.1	4.7	4.0	4.3	9.2	7.7
Rep. of Korea	60.5	58.9	2.4	4.4	3.2	7.0	11.8	8.9
Mexico	55.7	57.9	:	2.6	3.5	:	5.1	6.7
Russia	56.1	58.8	:	9.8	6.3	:	:	14.5
Saudi Arabia	51.5	51.2	:	4.6	5.0	:	:	:
South Africa	44.3	41.1	:	25.4	22.9	:	44.2	46.9
Turkey	50.8	42.8	7.5	6.5	11.0	16.0	13.1	19.6
United States	62.6	62.2	5.6	4.0	50	11.2	0.2	10.5

#### Table 1.9: Labour market (1)

(%)

(1) Non-EU countries, 2007 instead of 2009.

(2) Persons aged 15-64; employment to population ratio.

(3) Employment to population ratio.

(4) Persons aged 15-24.

Source: Millennium Development Goals Database | United Nations Statistics Division; ILO Department of Statistics; Eurostat (Ifsa\_ergan and Ifsa\_urgan) Public expenditure on education includes spending on schools, universities and other public and private institutions involved in delivering educational services or providing financial support to students. Pupil-teacher ratios are calculated by dividing the number of full-time equivalent pupils and students by the number of full-time equivalent educational personnel. The indicator of school expectancy corresponds to how many years, on average, a 5-year old child can expect to study at school. Tertiary education enrolment is defined by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) as the proportion of the population in the five-year age group following on from the secondary school leaving age that are enrolled in tertiary education.

	Public ex on edu (% of	penditure ucation GDP)	Pupil-tea in pri educ (pupils pe	cher ratio mary ation er teacher)	Sch expec (ye	iool :tancy ars)	Tertiary e enrol (9	education ment %)
	2000 (1)	2007 (2)	2000 (3)	2007 (4)	2000 (5)	2007 (6)	2000	2008 (7)
Austria	5.74	5.40	:	13.6	15.5	16.4	56	55
Belgium	:	6.02	:	12.6	18.6	19.6	58	63
Czech Republic	3.97	4.20	21.0	18.7	15.6	17.3	29	59
France	6.03	5.59	19.5	19.7	16.6	16.4	53	55
Germany	4.46	4.50	19.8	18.3	17.2	17.6	:	:
Greece	3.39	:	13.4	10.1	15.0	17.4	51	91
Hungary	4.42	5.20	10.9	10.2	16.1	17.8	37	65
Italy	4.55	4.29	11.0	10.5	16.1	17.0	49	67
Netherlands	4.96	5.32	16.8	15.6	17.2	17.7	52	61
Poland	4.89	4.91	12.7	11.0	16.4	17.9	50	67
Portugal	5.42	5.30	12.4	11.8	16.9	17.0	48	57
Romania	2.86	4.25	:	16.9	13.9	15.9	24	66
Spain	4.28	4.35	14.9	13.6	17.0	17.2	59	71
Sweden	7.21	6.69	12.8	12.3	19.9	19.7	67	71
United Kingdom	4.46	5.39	21.2	19.4	18.9	16.2	58	57
EU-27	4.88	4.98	:	:	16.7	17.2	:	:
Argentina	4.60	4.51	19.3	16.3	14.7	15.4	53	68
Australia	5.00	5.16	17.9	:	20.4	20.7	65	77
Brazil	4.01	5.05	24.8	23.9	14.5	13.8	16	34
Canada	5.56	4.93	17.4	:	16.1	:	59	:
China	1.91	:	19.4	17.7	10.2	11.4	8	23
India	4.41	3.23	40.0	:	8.4	10.0	10	13
Indonesia	2.46	3.60	22.4	18.8	10.8	12.3	:	21
Japan	3.67	3.48	:	:	14.6	15.0	48	58
Rep. of Korea	3.76	4.43	32.1	25.6	15.6	16.9	20	27
Mexico	4.86	5.46	27.2	28.0	12.0	13.6	78	98
Russia	2.94	3.87	17.6	17.1	:	13.7	:	77
Saudi Arabia	5.94	:	:	11.2	:	13.2	22	30
South Africa	5.58	5.40	33.5	31.0	12.8	13.1	:	:
Turkey	3.46	:	:	:	10.9	11.6	23	38
United States	5.08	5.69	15.0	13.8	15.4	15.8	68	83
World					9.8	11.0		

#### Table 1.10: Education

(1) China, Republic of Korea and United States, 1999; Indonesia, 2001.

(2) Non-EU countries, 2006 except Canada, India and the Republic of Korea, 2005.

(3) Australia and China, 1999.

(4) Argentina, 2006.

(5) China, Indonesia and Turkey, 2001.

(6) Argentina, India and South Africa, 2006; Saudi Arabia, 2005.

(7) Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Argentina and India, 2007.

Source: UIS Data Centre | UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat (tsdsc510, educ\_iste and tps00052)



The indicator of healthy life years (at birth) seeks to extend the analysis of life expectancy by looking at the health status of the population, identifying those years that may be enjoyed by an individual free from the limitations of illness or disease. Indeed, substantial resources are devoted to reducing the incidence, duration and severity of major diseases. The highest number of healthy life years was recorded for Australia, Canada and Japan, with figures in excess of nine years above the averages recorded for the EU-27, which stood at 61.6 years for men and 62.3 years for women in 2007.

Table I.II: Heald	เท
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	Healthy life years at birth, 2007 (years)		Expend hea (% of	iture on alth <sup>:</sup> GDP)	Number of physicians (per 100 000 inhabitants)	Causes of death - tuberculosis (per 100 000 inhabitants)
	Males	Females	2000 (1)	2007	2007 (2)	2008 (3)
Austria	58.4	61.1	:	9.8	374.2	0.4
Belgium	63.3	63.7	:	9.8	401.6	:
Czech Republic	61.3	63.2	7.2	6.5	355.7	0.4
France	63.1	64.2	10.6	10.7	335.5	0.6
Germany	58.8	58.4	10.4	10.1	378.1	0.3
Greece	65.9	67.1	:	:	:	0.4
Hungary	55.0	57.6	8.0	7.1	280.6	1.5
Italy	62.8	62.0	:	:	363.5	0.4
Netherlands	65.7	63.7	9.0	9.0	:	0.2
Poland	57.4	61.3	:	6.0	219.1	1.9
Portugal	58.3	57.3	9.2	:	:	1.5
Romania	60.4	62.4	5.2	5.1	222.0	7.1
Spain	63.2	62.9	7.9	8.2	368.3	0.5
Sweden	67.5	66.6	9.0	8.5	356.6	0.3
United Kingdom	64.8	66.2	:	:	248.5	0.4
EU-27	61.6	62.3	:	:	:	1.0
Argentina	64	69	9.0	10.0	320	3.1
Australia	72	75	8.3	8.9	100	0.4
Brazil	62	66	7.2	8.4	170	3.8
Canada	71	75	8.8	10.1	190	0.3
China	65	68	4.6	4.3	140	12.0
India	56	57	4.4	4.1	60	23.0
Indonesia	60	61	2.0	2.2	10	27.0
Japan	73	78	7.7	8.0	210	1.4
Rep. of Korea	68	74	4.7	6.3	170	5.5
Mexico	65	69	5.1	5.9	290	1.4
Russia	55	65	5.4	5.4	430	15.0
Saudi Arabia	61	64	3.7	3.4	160	1.2
South Africa	47	48	8.5	8.6	80	39.0
Turkey	64	67	4.9	5.0	150	3.2
United States	68	72	13.4	15.7	270	0.3
World	58	61	9.2	9.7	140	21.0

(1) EU Member States, 2003.

(2) EU Member States, data refer to practising physicians, except France and Italy, professionally active physicians; Czech Republic, France, Germany and Sweden, 2006.

(3) EU-27, France, Italy and the United Kingdom, 2007; for non-EU countries, the rate is for those who are HIV-negative.

Source: World Health Statistics 2010 | World Health Organization; Eurostat (tsdph100 and hlth\_sha\_hp)





#### 1998 (1) 2008 (2)

Greece, Sweden and South Africa, 1997; Brazil, 1996; Indonesia and Saudi Arabia, not available.
 Australia, 2006; Indonesia, 2005; Greece and all other non-EU countries except for Canada, Russia and the United States, 2007.
 Source: UNESCO - Science and Technology; Eurostat (rd\_e\_gerdtot)



Figure 1.7: Internet access, 2009

#### Households (1)

Enterprises (2)

(1) Canada, China, India, Indonesia, Russia, South Africa, 2008; Argentina, China, Saudi Arabia, South Africa and world average, ITU estimates.

(2) Enterprises with 10 or more persons employed; Brazil and Japan, 2008; Australia, Canada and Russia, 2007; Argentina and the Republic of Korea, 2006; Turkey, 2004; Mexico, 2003; China, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, the United States and the world average, not available.

Source: ITU World Telecommunication / ICT Indicators database; UNCTAD Information Economy Database; Eurostat (isoc\_si\_lia and isoc\_ci\_in\_en2)



Gross domestic expenditure on research and development (GERD) encompasses expenditures in the following sectors: business, university, government and non-profit; it includes research and development (R&D) that is funded from abroad, but excludes payments made abroad. Research and development, as well as information and communication technologies are considered as important drivers for improving a country's competitiveness. Broadband access is particularly important as it facilitates the rapid transfer of large volumes of data and is seen as essential for developing advanced e-services within business, government and education.

Mobile phone subscriptions have grown at a rapid pace in the past decade. The fact that the number of subscriptions is often above parity in relation to the number of inhabitants is explained by the fact that many users have multiple subscriptions.

	Mobile	e phone subscr	iptions	Number of Internet users			
	(pe	er 100 inhabita	nts)	(per 100	inhabitants ag	ed 16-74)	
	2000	2005	2008 (1)	2000	2005	2009 (2)	
Austria	76	94	87	:	58	73	
Belgium	51	84	102	:	60	76	
Czech Republic	42	115	133	:	35	64	
France	49	77	91	:	:	72	
Germany	59	96	130	:	69	79	
Greece	54	112	169	:	24	45	
Hungary	30	92	122	:	39	62	
Italy	77	122	152	:	35	49	
Netherlands	68	97	123	:	81	90	
Poland	17	76	116	:	39	59	
Portugal	65	109	140	:	35	48	
Romania	9	62	114	:	:	37	
Spain	61	99	112	:	48	63	
Sweden	72	101	119	:	85	91	
United Kingdom	68	109	126		70	84	
EU-27	53	96	106	:	54	67	
Argentina	18	57	117	7	18	28	
Australia	45	90	103	47	62	56	
Brazil	13	46	78	3	21	36	
Canada	28	53	64	42	68	73	
China	7	30	48	2	9	22	
India	0	8	30	1	4	7	
Indonesia	2	21	62	1	4	11	
Japan	53	76	86	30	67	69	
Rep. of Korea	57	80	94	41	72	77	
Mexico	14	46	71	5	19	22	
Russia	2	84	132	2	15	21	
Saudi Arabia	7	61	147	2	13	29	
South Africa	19	72	92	0	4	7	
Turkey	24	61	89	4	14	33	
United States	39	72	89	44	70	72	
World	12	34	60	7	16	21	

#### Table 1.12: Information and communication technology

(1) EU-27, 2006.

(2) Argentina, Australia, China, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, Turkey and the United States, 2008; all other non-EU countries, 2007.

Source: World Development Indicators 2009 | The World Bank; International telecommunication union (tin00060); Eurostat (isoc\_ci\_ifp\_iu)

# The EU interacting with the rest of the world

The indicators presented in this second chapter have been selected to provide a statistical portrait of exchanges between the EU and the rest of the world. The EU initially developed relations with partner countries largely on the basis of economic and trade policy. However, this approach has since been extended to a range of external policy issues, including: security, migration and border control, development assistance (infrastructure, health and education programmes), humanitarian aid, environment and climate change, or relations with neighbouring countries. In order to ensure that these different aspects of external policy are consistent with each other, the EU appointed a High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy as of December 2009.

The increasing degree with which the EU has engaged in political dialogue with partner countries/regions is mirrored by economic developments. Globalisation has resulted in a rapid expansion in the flow of goods and services, capital, and labour across borders and between continents. The exchanges that take place between the EU and the rest of the world have been grouped, for the purpose of this chapter, under the following headings:

- population and migration;
- trade;
- foreign direct investment;
- foreign aid;
- transport;
- tourism;
- education;
- science and technology.

As with the previous chapter, the information presented is based on official statistics from a wide range of different sources, many of which are testament to the cooperation that takes place within the global statistical community.

# 2.1: Population and migration

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There are two distinct aspects to population change: the natural change that results out of the difference between the number of live births and the number of deaths, and the net effect of migration – in other words, the balance between people coming into and people leaving a country. When these two components do not compensate, but rather add to each other, they have the potential to lead to rapid changes in overall population numbers.

There has been a gradual slowing of population growth during recent decades in the EU-27. In 2009, EU-27 population grew by 2.7 persons per 1 000 inhabitants; only Japan and Russia reported lower rates of growth among the G-20 countries, both of them recording a decline in their respective populations.

	Total po	opulation	change	Na	tural cha	nge	Net migration (2)		
	1999	2004	2009	1999	2004	2009	1999	2004	2009
Austria	2.5	7.2	2.4	0.0	0.6	-0.1	2.5	6.6	2.5
Belgium	2.5	4.7	7.1	0.9	1.5	2.0	1.6	3.2	5.1
Czech Republic	-1.1	0.9	3.7	-2.0	-0.9	1.0	0.9	1.8	2.7
France	6.4	7.7	5.4	3.8	4.5	4.3	2.6	3.2	1.1
Germany	1.5	-0.4	-2.4	-0.9	-1.4	-2.3	2.5	1.0	-0.1
Greece	3.9	3.8	3.1	-0.2	0.1	0.7	4.1	3.7	2.4
Hungary	-3.1	-1.9	-1.8	-4.7	-3.7	-3.4	1.6	1.8	1.6
Italy	0.3	9.9	4.9	-0.4	0.3	-0.4	0.6	9.6	5.3
Netherlands	6.6	2.9	5.6	3.8	3.5	3.1	2.8	-0.6	2.5
Poland	-0.3	-0.4	0.8	0.0	-0.2	0.9	-0.4	-0.2	0.0
Portugal	4.5	5.2	1.0	0.8	0.7	-0.5	3.7	4.5	1.4
Romania	-1.5	-2.4	-1.7	-1.4	-2.0	-1.6	-0.1	-0.5	-0.1
Spain	6.2	16.2	3.5	0.2	1.9	2.2	6.0	14.3	1.3
Sweden	0.8	4.0	9.1	-0.7	1.2	2.3	1.5	2.8	6.7
United Kingdom	3.5	6.0	6.7	1.2	2.2	3.7	2.3	3.8	2.9
EU-27	2.4	4.8	2.7	0.3	0.8	1.0	2.0	4.0	1.7
Argentina	12.1	9.5	9.8	11.7	10.0	9.6	0.5	-0.5	0.2
Australia	11.3	12.4	10.7	6.3	5.9	5.8	5.0	6.5	4.8
Brazil	14.9	13.2	9.8	15.1	13.4	10.0	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2
Canada	9.2	10.3	9.6	4.4	3.4	3.2	4.9	6.9	6.3
China	9.0	7.0	6.3	9.2	7.4	6.5	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3
India	17.9	16.2	14.3	18.2	16.5	14.5	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2
Indonesia	13.9	13.1	11.8	14.8	14.1	12.5	-0.9	-0.9	-0.6
Japan	2.0	1.2	-0.7	1.9	1.0	-0.9	0.1	0.1	0.2
Rep. of Korea	7.8	4.8	3.9	8.1	5.1	4.0	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1
Mexico	16.5	11.3	9.9	18.9	16.6	14.4	-2.5	-5.3	-4.5
Russia	-2.5	-4.8	-4.0	-5.5	-6.1	-4.3	3.0	1.3	0.4
Saudi Arabia	26.2	25.3	21.2	25.5	22.7	20.0	0.7	2.6	1.2
South Africa	16.2	13.8	9.8	15.3	10.8	7.0	0.9	3.0	2.8
Turkey	16.5	13.7	12.4	16.4	13.9	12.4	0.0	-0.2	-0.1
United States	12.3	10.1	9.6	6.6	6.3	6.4	5.7	3.8	3.3

# Table 2.1.1: Population change - crude rates (1)

(per 1 000 of population)

(1) Data for non-EU countries refers to estimates for average crude rates over 5-year periods, 1995-2000, 2000-2005 and 2005-2010 respectively, expressed per 1 000 of population; crude rate of natural change is the crude birth rate minus the crude death rate; data for EU Member States are based on annual national reported values.

(2) EU Member States, net migration including adjustments.

Source: World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision | United Nations Population Division; Eurostat (demo\_gind)

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Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom were among the EU-27 Member States where relatively high natural increases (births outnumbering deaths) were reinforced by positive net migration (immigrants outnumbering emigrants) in 2009. In contrast, Germany and Romania (as well as Bulgaria, Estonia and Latvia) were characterised by decreasing population that resulted from a natural decrease in population and negative net migration.

From the 18th century through to the 1960s a large number of emigrants left Europe to destinations as far afield as North and South America, Australia or South Africa; it was only afterwards that the EU became an area of immigration.

Migration is influenced by a combination of 'push' and 'pull' factors that may be economic, political or social in nature. The relative economic prosperity and political stability of many developed world economies is thought to exert a considerable pull effect on migrants. Several EU Member States, Australia, Canada, and the United States report relatively high net migration rates. In contrast, there is generally a pattern of negative net migration from many emerging economies, such as Brazil, China, India, Indonesia and Mexico.

More than 30 million persons living in the EU-27 in 2009 were citizens of another country (6.4% of the population); 4.0% originated from non-member countries, while the remaining 2.4% were from other EU Member States. There were considerable differences between Member States: as foreign citizens made-up 43.5% of the population in Luxembourg in 2009, but less than 1% in Bulgaria, Romania or Poland.



Figure 2.1.1: Non-national residents, 2009 (% of total population)

Source: Eurostat (migr\_pop1ctz)

The EU Member States differ considerably in terms of their scale and patterns of migration; however, most Member States experienced more immigration than emigration in 2008. The largest numbers of immigrants were recorded entering Spain (726 000), while Germany, Italy



**Figure 2.1.2:** Acquisition of citizenship, by previous citizenship, EU-27, 2008 (1) (persons / % share of those acquiring citizenship)

(1) EU-27 average uses data for Belgium from 2007. Source: Eurostat (migr\_acq)

**Figure 2.1.3:** Composition of immigration, by previous residence, EU, 2008 (1) (% share of EU immigration)



(1) Excluding Belgium, the Czech Republic, Greece, France, Luxembourg, Hungary and Portugal. *Source:* Eurostat (migr\_imm5prv)

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and the United Kingdom also received more than half a million immigrants in 2008; these four countries together received almost two thirds of the total number of immigrants arriving in the EU-27 in 2008.

The majority of immigrants coming into any of the EU Member States in 2008 were previously resident in another European country. Some 44.9 % of immigrants in the EU were previously resident in another EU Member State, while 12.0 % of immigrants came from European countries outside the EU.

Compared with the size of the resident population, the highest rate of immigration was recorded in Luxembourg (with 36.3 immigrants per 1 000 inhabitants), followed by Malta and Cyprus, while the lowest rates were recorded for Bulgaria, Romania and Poland.

Emigration often results out of an imbalance in labour markets (either not enough posts, or a lack of suitable work). While historically concentrated among relatively young adults seeking work, there has been an increase in emigration among the older generations (which may be linked to relocation following retirement), as well as a growing trend for non-nationals to emigrate back to their country of origin.

Figure 2.1.4: Immigration and emigration, 2008 (1)

(per 1 000 inhabitants)



(1) EU-27, estimates; United Kingdom, not available. Source: Eurostat (migr\_imm1ctz, migr\_emi2 and demo\_pjan) 21-1-1

In 2008, almost 2.3 million persons emigrated from an EU Member State, equivalent to 0.5 % of the population. Luxembourg, Malta, Ireland and Cyprus were the only Member States where the share of emigrants rose above the threshold of 10 per 1 000 inhabitants. The overall weight of these four relatively small countries was low, as together they accounted for less than 4 % of the EU's emigrants. In contrast, there were almost 740 000 persons emigrating from Germany in 2008, almost a third of the EU total.

As with migratory patterns, there are a number of reasons (employment, educational, or family-related) which may explain why a person from a non-member country seeks a residence permit. Information relating to the number of first resident permits refers to all authorisations to reside that are issued by the authorities of a Member State and which are valid for at least three months.

In 2009, EU Member States issued approximately 2 million first residence permits (issued to a person for the first time or issued after at least six months since the expiry of a previous

	Total	Far	nily	Educ	ation	Emplo	yment	Ot	her
	permits	reas	sons	reas	ons	reas	sons	reas	sons
	(1 000)	(1 000)	(% of total)	(1 000)	(% of total)	(1 000)	(% of total)	(1 000)	(% of total)
Belgium	58 685	28 523	48.6	6 968	11.9	5 391	9.2	17 803	30.3
Bulgaria	4 385	1 539	35.1	1 623	37.0	769	17.5	454	10.4
Czech Republic	27 725	9 281	33.5	4 1 3 9	14.9	11 312	40.8	2 993	10.8
Denmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Germany (1)	121 954	54 139	44.4	31 345	25.7	16 667	13.7	19 803	16.2
Estonia (2)	3 777	1 148	30.4	383	10.1	1 1 3 5	30.1	1 1 1 1 1	29.4
Ireland (1)	25 509	2 608	10.2	12 263	48.1	4 827	18.9	5 811	22.8
Greece	45 148	22 637	50.1	1 489	3.3	16 383	36.3	4 639	10.3
Spain	286 369	100 620	35.1	22 068	7.7	22 262	7.8	141 419	49.4
France (3)	188 491	83 528	44.3	53 563	28.4	19612	10.4	31 788	16.9
Italy	245 154	75 153	30.7	10 011	4.1	106 134	43.3	53 856	22.0
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	2 304	759	32.9	212	9.2	464	20.1	869	37.7
Lithuania	2 659	788	29.6	422	15.9	1 358	51.1	91	3.4
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary (2)	12 480	1 753	14.0	4 167	33.4	4 535	36.3	2 0 2 5	16.2
Malta	3 682	391	10.6	191	5.2	669	18.2	2 431	66.0
Netherlands	61 618	23 078	37.5	9 944	16.1	10 433	16.9	18 163	29.5
Austria (2)	28 035	14 572	52.0	3 233	11.5	2 692	9.6	7 538	26.9
Poland (2)	33 427	8 699	26.0	7 066	21.1	11 123	33.3	6 5 3 9	19.6
Portugal	46 324	19 964	43.1	4 302	9.3	18 275	39.5	3 783	8.2
Romania	15 380	6 043	39.3	3 541	23.0	4 724	30.7	1 072	7.0
Slovenia	15 759	3 116	19.8	666	4.2	11 910	75.6	67	0.4
Slovakia (2)	5 336	1 1 5 6	21.7	334	6.3	2 302	43.1	1 544	28.9
Finland	18 034	6 643	36.8	3 949	21.9	2 754	15.3	4 688	26.0
Sweden	91 337	37 890	41.5	13 968	15.3	18 978	20.8	20 501	22.4
United Kinadom	671 380	121 280	18.1	268 525	40.0	116 670	17.4	164 905	24.6

(1) Permits issued for first time only.

(2) May include renewed or change of status permits.

(3) Permits issued for first time and permits issued after one year since the expiry of the previous permit.

Source: Eurostat (migr\_resfirst)

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permit) to non-nationals. Just less than a third of all the first residence permits issued in the EU were issued for family-related reasons, while between 20 and 25 % of permits were issued for employment-related, education-related, or other reasons (for example, international protection, residence only).

The distribution of reasons for issuing permits differs considerably between Member States, for example: in Greece and Austria more than half of the permits issued in 2009 were for family-related reasons; in Lithuania and Slovenia the majority of authorisations to reside were issued for employment-related reasons; while in Ireland and the United Kingdom the highest proportion of permits were issued for education-related reasons (between 40 % and 50 %).

Most third country nationals (persons who are not citizens of an EU Member State) who are refused entry to the EU are prevented from doing so because they are not in possession of a valid visa or resident permit. The granting of a visa (other than for short-term visitors) is often based on a points or quota-based system (whereby the host county seeks to admit persons who can work in specific fields, or people who conform to a certain profile). Persons who are not citizens of an EU Member State may also be granted entry into the EU on the basis of their family ties, or because they are seeking asylum.

	Refused	Refused	Refused
	at the air border	at the land border	at the sea border
Belgium	1 990	-	60
Bulgaria	540	2 405	80
Czech Republic	380	-	-
Denmark	55	-	:
Germany	2 920	-	55
Estonia	10	315	595
Ireland	2 710	630	225
Greece	740	1 875	385
Spain	9 945	375 905	1 165
France	11 135	2 565	580
Italy	2 510	-	1 190
Cyprus	615	-	55
Latvia	185	475	15
Lithuania	45	1 655	50
Luxembourg	0	-	-
Hungary	140	7 560	-
Malta	125	-	15
Netherlands	2 445	-	60
Austria	445	205	-
Poland	610	26 230	45
Portugal	2 560	-	5
Romania	1 205	3 285	105
Slovenia	170	7 720	5
Slovakia	40	815	-
Finland	235	1 060	0
Sweden	35	-	0
United Kingdom	15 795	1 765	2 900

Table 2.1.3: Third country nationals refused entry at the external borders, 2009 (persons)

Source: Eurostat (migr\_eirfs)

Asylum is a form of protection given by a state and granted to an individual who is unable to seek protection in his/her country of origin (citizenship or residence), in particular for fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion. An asylum seeker is a person awaiting a decision on an application for refugee status or some other form of international protection.

In 2009, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reported that there were 922 500 asylum claims registered across the world. This figure could be compared with a total of 262 060 asylum seekers in the EU -27 in 2009 (an increase of almost 6 000 compared with a year before).

More than three quarters of all asylum applications made in the EU-27 in 2009 came from persons originating from just 20 countries. Between 2008 and 2009, the main countries of origin for asylum applicants remained largely unchanged; indeed, the first four countries – Afghanistan, Russia, Somalia and Iraq – headed the rankings in both years.

	2009 2008		2008-200	9 change	2008	Change in
	2009	2008	Abs.	Rel. (%)	ranking	ranking
Non-EU	262 060	256 090	5 970	2.3	(-)	(-)
Afghanistan	20 395	13 870	6 525	47.0	(4)	(+3)
Russia	20 100	21 080	-980	-4.6	(2)	(0)
Somalia	18 970	17 645	1 325	7.5	(3)	(0)
Iraq	18 895	29 625	-10 730	-36.2	(1)	(-3)
Kosovo (2)	14 275	:	-	-	(-)	(-)
Georgia	10 480	5 090	5 390	105.9	(13)	(+7)
Nigeria	10 165	11 910	-1 745	-14.7	(7)	(0)
Pakistan	9 835	12 465	-2 630	-21.1	(6)	(-2)
Iran	8 465	7 455	1 010	13.5	(8)	(-1)
Zimbabwe	7 770	4 795	2 975	62.0	(14)	(+4)
Sri Lanka	7 330	7 065	265	3.8	(11)	(0)
Turkey	6 980	7 330	-350	-4.8	(9)	(-3)
Armenia	6 850	4 580	2 270	49.6	(15)	(+2)
Bangladesh	6 120	6 650	-530	-8.0	(12)	(-2)
China	5 595	4 535	1 060	23.4	(17)	(+2)
Serbia (2)	5 290	:	-	-	(-)	(-)
Eritrea	5 200	7 240	-2 040	-28.2	(10)	(-7)
Dem. Rep. Congo	4 925	4 580	345	7.5	(16)	(-2)
Syria	4 705	4 380	325	7.4	(18)	(-1)
Guinea	4 480	3 700	780	21.1	(20)	(0)
Rest of the world	65 235	68 450	-3 215	-4.7	(-)	(-)

Table 2.1.4: Countries	of origin of	asylum see	ekers in the	e EU-27	(1)
(nersons)					

(1) The annual number of asylum applicants in the United Kingdom in 2009 has been calculated as the aggregate of new asylum applicants from January to June 2009 and new and repeated applicants from July to December 2009.

(2) Until December 2008, asylum seekers from Kosovo under UNSC Resolution 1244/99 were reported with Serbian citizens accounting for a total of 13 645 applicants in 2008; comparisons between 2008 and 2009 are thus impossible.

Source: Eurostat (migr\_asyappctza)

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The trend towards more globalised production systems, coupled with trade liberalisation (under the auspices of the World Trade Organisation, WTO) has given significant impetus for businesses to serve more distant markets. This growth has not been restricted to trade in goods, as technological and regulatory changes have also promoted a rapid expansion of trade in various services (such as financial, business, communication and information services).

This pattern has been reinforced within Europe through the establishment of the single market and a range of bilateral trade agreements with non-member countries. Indeed, the EU is the world's largest trading bloc and external trade has played a dynamic role in boosting its economic growth for many decades.

Note that the trade statistics presented in this publication for the EU-27 aggregate consider the EU as a single bloc, and therefore relate only to extra-EU exports and imports, whereas the information presented for individual Member States refers to trade flows with the rest of the world (in other words, including intra-EU exports and imports).

		Exports			Imports	
	1999	2004	2009	1999	2004	2009
Austria	61 982	95 165	98 650	66 918	96 395	102 795
Belgium	168 091	246 697	265 160	154 635	229 617	252 326
Czech Republic	24 917	55 460	81 213	26 706	56 248	75 267
France	305 429	363 458	341 566	296 255	378 603	396 109
Germany	509 982	731 479	803 899	444 780	575 401	668 104
Greece	10 386	12 306	14 377	28 644	42 415	42 881
Hungary	23 487	44 671	60 036	26 286	48 668	56 034
Italy	221 021	284 413	290 113	207 015	285 634	294 213
Netherlands	205 085	287 336	357 342	193 434	256 989	319 451
Poland	25 670	60 332	96 396	43 051	72 109	105 123
Portugal	23 026	28 770	31 085	37 506	44 174	50 074
Romania	7 992	18 935	29 116	9 774	26 281	38 891
Spain	97 985	146 815	156 645	126 990	207 678	206 170
Sweden	79 648	99 097	93 954	64 346	80 740	85 356
United Kingdom	255 364	279 358	252 256	304 841	378 353	344 874
EU-27	683 083	952 955	1 094 417	743 295	1 027 522	1 199 669
Argentina	21 892	27 796	39 912	23 933	18 044	28 888
Australia	51 168	69 489	109 980	61 174	83 414	113 939
Brazil	45 047	77 721	109 689	48 553	50 515	91 517
Canada	224 036	254 973	226 140	202 247	220 173	230 178
China	182 896	476 988	861 519	155 469	451 185	720 931
India	34 641	61 021	126 731	46 923	79 573	190 996
Indonesia	45 661	57 547	83 532	22 521	37 402	69 422
Japan	391 828	454 828	560 232	290 856	365 989	546 698
Rep. of Korea	134 815	204 072	302 555	112 358	180 449	312 067
Mexico	127 850	151 122	164 638	133 192	158 220	168 042
Russia	68 385	145 993	204 387	28 421	60 752	115 229
Saudi Arabia	47 564	101 292	168 448	26 301	35 972	64 679
South Africa	:	32 369	38 618	:	38 269	45 717
Turkey	24 946	50 744	73 228	38 175	78 414	100 996
United States	650 013	657 533	757 608	993 826	1 226 199	1 148 477

Table 2.2.1: Trade in goods

(EUR million)

Source: Commodity Trade Statistics Database | United Nations Statistics Division; Eurostat (ext\_lt\_intertrd)



Figure 2.2.1: Share in world exports

Source: Eurostat (ext\_lt\_introle)



Figure 2.2.2: Share in world imports

Source: Eurostat (ext\_lt\_introle)

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There has been a rapid increase in the growth of Chinese exports over the past decade: while the EU-27 exported 3.7 times as many goods as China (in value terms) in 1999, this ratio fell to 1.3 times as many by 2009; China overtook the United States to become the world's second largest exporter.

Chinese exports in 2009 were 4.7 times as high as in 1999, while exports from Russia, Turkey, India and Brazil were at least two times as high. In contrast, the EU-27, Canada, the United States and Japan all reported relatively subdued export growth.

The EU-27 ran a trade deficit for goods equal to EUR 105 252 million in 2009; this was the second largest deficit among the G-20 countries, behind that recorded for the United States (EUR 390 869 million).

	Total (EUR million)	Food, drinks & tobacco	Raw materials	Mineral fuels, lubricants	Chemicals & related prod.	Other manu- factured goods	Machinery & transport equip.
Austria	98 650	7.4	3.1	3.3	12.3	34.7	37.6
Belgium	265 160	9.4	2.6	7.1	30.4	25.8	21.6
Czech Republic	81 213	4.3	2.7	3.6	6.1	28.9	53.3
France	341 566	11.9	2.3	3.7	19.4	23.2	37.0
Germany	803 899	5.7	1.9	2.3	15.8	24.5	46.7
Greece	14 377	22.7	6.9	9.5	14.5	30.5	13.6
Hungary	60 036	7.0	2.0	2.6	8.4	17.0	60.2
Italy	290 113	7.6	1.6	3.8	10.9	36.2	36.9
Netherlands	357 342	13.5	5.8	13.4	14.0	18.5	30.3
Poland	96 396	10.9	2.0	3.1	7.6	32.3	43.1
Portugal	31 085	11.1	4.9	5.1	7.4	41.1	27.6
Romania	29 116	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.1	33.0	42.9
Spain	156 645	14.5	3.4	5.7	13.4	25.3	35.6
Sweden	93 954	4.8	6.2	6.6	13.3	29.4	38.7
United Kingdom	252 256	6.4	2.3	11.3	19.5	22.2	31.4
EU-27	1 094 417	5.7	2.5	5.2	17.1	23.4	41.5
Argentina	39 912	38.2	14.8	10.2	9.3	9.7	14.4
Australia	109 980	12.4	25.8	29.5	4.1	9.6	6.1
Brazil	109 689	25.4	23.1	8.9	6.9	15.8	17.2
Canada	226 140	8.6	8.2	22.8	8.9	18.3	26.7
China	861 519	2.8	0.7	1.7	5.2	40.3	49.2
India	126 731	7.3	6.0	13.6	10.5	42.9	15.2
Indonesia	83 532	6.6	20.8	28.3	5.0	24.8	13.8
Japan	560 232	0.5	1.3	2.4	8.8	19.6	62.0
Rep. of Korea	302 555	0.9	1.2	9.1	10.1	22.9	55.4
Mexico	164 638	6.4	1.5	13.3	4.4	17.8	54.3
Russia	204 387	2.9	3.5	66.7	4.4	13.8	3.8
Saudi Arabia	168 448	0.9	0.3	88.1	6.1	2.2	2.4
South Africa	38 618	9.8	15.9	11.2	7.6	35.2	20.0
Turkey	73 228	9.8	2.6	3.8	4.7	45.0	28.2
United States	757 608	7.2	6.2	5.2	15.1	20.3	34.7

Table 2.2.2: Exports of goods by main products, 2009

(% of total exports)

Source: Eurostat (ext\_lt\_intertrd)

Machinery and transport equipment accounted for more than 40 % of the EU-27's exports in 2009, while other manufactured goods (23.4 %) and chemicals and related products (17.1 %) also recorded relatively high shares of total exports. Mineral fuels and lubricants accounted for 24.2 % of the EU-27's imports, revealing the EU's dependence on energy-related imports. The EU-27 ran a trade surplus for chemicals and related products and for machinery and transport equipment, while recording a deficit for the four remaining section headings.

Chinese trade performance is largely based on exports of machinery and transport equipment and other manufactured goods (mainly consumer goods), which together accounted for almost 90 % of its total exports. In contrast, 14.8 % of Chinese imports were raw materials and 12.3 % were mineral fuels and lubricants. While China has become the world's leading supplier of manufactured goods, Brazil (soy and iron ore) and Russia (oil and natural gas) are leading suppliers of primary goods.

	Total (EUR million)	Food, drinks & tobacco	Raw materials	Mineral fuels, lubricants	Chemicals & related prod.	Other manu- factured goods	Machinery & transport equip.
Austria	102 795	7.4	4.1	9.9	11.9	30.1	33.4
Belgium	252 326	8.3	3.9	11.8	24.2	23.9	24.2
Czech Republic	75 267	6.0	2.5	9.2	11.0	29.2	41.2
France	396 109	8.7	2.5	13.1	13.8	26.8	33.6
Germany	668 104	7.7	3.8	11.5	13.1	25.3	35.4
Greece	42 881	12.9	2.8	4.9	17.5	26.7	34.2
Hungary	56 034	5.3	1.8	11.0	10.6	19.9	49.4
Italy	294 213	9.3	4.2	17.7	13.4	24.8	27.9
Netherlands	319 451	9.6	4.6	16.5	11.7	21.9	31.5
Poland	105 123	7.4	3.0	9.6	13.6	27.5	35.2
Portugal	50 074	12.7	3.5	12.9	12.4	26.3	30.3
Romania	38 891	8.4	2.8	9.4	13.8	30.5	33.7
Spain	206 170	10.0	4.0	16.3	13.7	23.4	31.4
Sweden	85 356	9.6	3.3	11.6	12.1	26.2	35.9
United Kingdom	344 874	10.4	2.6	10.3	12.5	27.5	31.0
EU-27	1 199 669	6.0	3.9	24.2	8.8	24.4	28.5
Argentina	28 888	2.7	3.7	6.0	18.7	21.7	46.4
Australia	113 939	5.2	1.3	12.7	10.8	24.4	38.2
Brazil	91 517	4.8	2.7	14.8	19.8	18.1	39.9
Canada	230 178	7.5	2.8	9.4	11.4	25.2	40.3
China	720 931	1.7	14.8	12.3	11.1	19.2	40.6
India	190 996	1.9	6.3	31.0	10.3	17.9	21.8
Indonesia	69 422	7.9	5.3	19.7	12.2	17.9	37.0
Japan	546 698	7.9	7.4	35.1	7.2	19.9	20.8
Rep. of Korea	312 067	4.0	6.8	32.7	8.4	21.5	26.3
Mexico	168 042	5.9	3.3	6.7	11.8	23.2	47.0
Russia	115 229	15.8	4.0	1.5	14.0	23.2	39.4
Saudi Arabia	64 679	12.4	2.4	0.2	8.9	28.4	47.0
South Africa	45 717	5.6	2.9	21.4	10.5	19.4	34.8
Turkey	100 996	2.9	7.8	14.1	14.2	22.9	29.1
United States	1 148 477	51	16	174	96	26.0	36.2

#### Table 2.2.3: Imports of goods by main products, 2009

(% of total imports)

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Source: Eurostat (ext\_lt\_intertrd)



		Exports			Imports		Trade balance
		(%)			(%)		(EUR million)
	1999	2004	2009	1999	2004	2009	2009
Argentina	0.94	0.39	0.43	0.66	0.61	0.68	-3 430
Australia	2.03	2.09	1.99	0.96	0.86	0.67	13 739
Brazil	2.11	1.49	1.97	1.89	2.11	2.13	-4 027
Canada	2.47	2.32	2.05	1.88	1.60	1.48	4 644
China	5.20	7.09	9.25	8.55	13.50	18.70	-123 018
India	1.55	1.80	2.51	1.41	1.59	2.12	2 140
Indonesia	0.50	0.51	0.48	1.24	1.02	0.97	-6 399
Japan	5.22	4.56	3.29	10.15	7.27	4.65	-19 849
Rep. of Korea	1.71	1.88	1.97	2.76	2.98	2.67	-10 513
Mexico	1.55	1.55	1.45	0.67	0.67	0.82	5 982
Russia	2.47	4.83	6.00	4.83	8.17	9.62	-49 706
Saudi Arabia	1.52	1.33	1.78	1.14	1.58	0.92	8 457
South Africa	1.43	1.68	1.47	1.46	1.54	1.25	1 145
Turkey	3.17	4.21	4.01	2.15	3.19	3.01	7 792
United States	27.38	24.71	18.69	22.31	15.51	13.34	44 528

Source: Eurostat (ext\_lt\_maineu)

Table 2.2.5: Food and agricultural commodities, top imports and exports ranked on value, 2007 (1) (EUR million)

		Imports		Exports	
	Rank	Commodity	Value	Commodity	Value
EU-27	1	Food preparations n.e.s. (2)	11 562	Wine	14 526
	2	Wine	10 753	Food preparations n.e.s. (2)	13 076
	3	Cheese of whole cow milk	10 155	Cheese of whole cow milk	12 404
Brazil	1	Wheat	1 016	Soybeans	4 896
	2	Rubber natural dry	331	Chicken meat	3 077
	3	Malt	205	Meat-cattle boneless (beef & veal)	2 539
China	1	Soybeans	9013	Food preparations n.e.s. (2)	1 183
	2	Palm oil	2 761	Apple juice, single strength	908
	3	Cotton lint	2 734	Fruit preparations n.e.s.	781
India	1	Palm oil	1 187	Rice milled	2 026
	2	Peas, dry	490	Cotton lint	1 546
	3	Soybean oil	486	Cake of soybeans	1 204
Russia	1	Pig meat	1 020	Wheat	2 633
	2	Sugar raw centrifugal	807	Sunflower oil	340
	3	Meat-cattle boneless (beef & veal)	748	Barley	304
South Africa	1	Rice milled	212	Wine	488
	2	Wheat	190	Oranges	285
	3	Beverages of distilled alcohol	189	Grapes	228
United States	1	Beverages of distilled alcohol	4 036	Maize	7 369
	2	Wine	3 374	Soybeans	7 308
	3	Crude materials	2 717	Wheat	6 089
World	1	Food preparations n.e.s. (2)	26 241	Food preparations n.e.s. (2)	24 007
	2	Wheat	23 676	Wheat	23 971
	3	Wine	19 930	Wine	20 724

(1) Based on the harmonised system (HS).

(2) Including both crop and livestock products, among others: homogenised composite food preparations; soups and broths; ketchup and other sauces; mixed condiments and seasonings; vinegar and substitutes; yeast and baking powders; stuffed pasta, whether or not cooked; couscous; protein concentrates.

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAOSTAT), United Nations

The EU-27 encourages further liberalisation of trade for agricultural products and believes this would contribute to sustainable economic growth for both exporting and importing countries. Recognising the crucial role that agriculture plays in many developing countries, the EU-27 has granted extensive market access to agricultural imports from developing countries, including free access to products from the world's poorest countries, as well as all ACP countries that have signed partnership agreements.

During the period 2005-2008 there was annual growth of around 10 % in the value of world trade in agricultural goods. The EU-27 remained the largest global importer and exporter of agricultural goods: it was generally a net importer of raw products such as tropical fruits, oilseeds and oils, fruit and vegetables, while trade in livestock and cereals was quite balanced. The dairy and processed products sectors registered trade surpluses, in particular for food preparations and alcoholic beverages (mainly spirits and wine).

		Exp	orts			Imp	orts	
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2005	2006	2007	2008
Austria	8 460	9 447	10 538	10 955	8 344	9 313	10 372	11 094
Belgium	25 739	27 268	29 881	32 401	22 755	24 236	27 247	29 783
Czech Republic	3 458	3 755	4 560	5 441	4 255	4 838	5 576	6 218
France	42 067	44 957	48 139	51 711	35 690	37 549	40 832	44 617
Germany	43 186	47 914	54 105	59 855	55 735	62 029	68 076	73 600
Greece	3 327	3 772	3 723	3 980	5 474	6 039	6 789	7 072
Hungary	3 382	3 737	5 050	5 897	2 844	3 141	3 662	4 279
Italy	21 975	23 803	25 809	27 486	36 155	39 106	40 690	40 664
Netherlands	54 223	57 623	62 762	68 819	33 232	35 392	39 827	45 541
Poland	7 799	9 294	10 907	12 086	6 653	7 780	9 549	11 292
Portugal	3 219	3 642	4 1 3 4	4 668	6 517	7 027	7 990	8 610
Romania	1 174	1 403	1 731	2 693	2 286	2 764	3 745	4 719
Spain	23 771	25 181	27 226	28 386	24 562	25 513	28 457	28 467
Sweden	8 016	8 950	9 709	9 676	8 257	9 208	10 124	10 857
United Kingdom	18 071	18 971	20 034	20 143	40 860	43 556	46 252	45 555
EU-27 (1)	301 374	377 353	250 166	205 045	225 604	251 262	200 246	415 027
	5015/1	JZ7 JJJ	220100	303 043	323 004	201 202	200 240	415 927
Argentina	15 418	17 005	21 019	25 498	1 003	1 111	1 623	2 205
Argentina Australia	15 418 17 048	17 005 17 664	21 019 16 344	25 498 17 775	1 003 5 288	1 111 5 788	1 623 6 508	2 205 7 096
Argentina Australia Brazil	15 418 17 048 28 175	17 005 17 664 31 481	21 019 16 344 35 233	25 498 17 775 41 746	1 003 5 288 3 489	1 111 5 788 4 370	1 623 6 508 5 302	2 205 7 096 6 588
Argentina Australia Brazil Canada	15 418 17 048 28 175 33 124	17 005 17 664 31 481 35 209	21 019 16 344 35 233 35 553	25 498 17 775 41 746 36 766	1 003 5 288 3 489 17 500	1 111 5 788 4 370 19 562	1 623 6 508 5 302 20 489	2 205 7 096 6 588 21 242
Argentina Australia Brazil Canada China	15 418 17 048 28 175 33 124 23 078	17 005 17 664 31 481 35 209 25 917	21 019 16 344 35 233 35 553 28 354	25 498 17 775 41 746 36 766 28 753	1 003 5 288 3 489 17 500 36 323	1 111 5 788 4 370 19 562 41 138	1 623 6 508 5 302 20 489 47 696	2 205 7 096 6 588 21 242 59 036
Argentina Australia Brazil Canada China India	15 418 17 048 28 175 33 124 23 078 8 256	17 005 17 664 31 481 35 209 25 917 9 955	21 019 16 344 35 233 35 553 28 354 12 056	25 498 17 775 41 746 36 766 28 753 14 531	1 003 5 288 3 489 17 500 36 323 6 066	1 111 5 788 4 370 19 562 41 138 6 181	1 623 6 508 5 302 20 489 47 696 7 100	2 205 7 096 6 588 21 242 59 036 8 015
Argentina Australia Brazil Canada China India Indonesia	15 418 17 048 28 175 33 124 23 078 8 256 11 304	17 005 17 664 31 481 35 209 25 917 9 955 14 262	21 019 16 344 35 233 35 553 28 354 12 056 17 369	25 498 17 775 41 746 36 766 28 753 14 531 22 340	1 003 5 288 3 489 17 500 36 323 6 066 5 880	1 111 5 788 4 370 19 562 41 138 6 181 5 963	1 623 6 508 5 302 20 489 47 696 7 100 7 642	2 205 7 096 6 588 21 242 59 036 8 015 9 051
Argentina Australia Brazil Canada China India Indonesia Japan	15 418 17 048 28 175 33 124 23 078 8 256 11 304 4 829	17 005 17 664 31 481 35 209 25 917 9 955 14 262 5 162	21 019 16 344 35 233 35 553 28 354 12 056 17 369 5 520	25 498 17 775 41 746 36 766 28 753 14 531 22 340 5 678	1 003 5 288 3 489 17 500 36 323 6 066 5 880 53 007	1 111 5 788 4 370 19 562 41 138 6 181 5 963 52 241	1 623 6 508 5 302 20 489 47 696 7 100 7 642 50 213	413 927 2 205 7 096 6 588 21 242 59 036 8 015 9 051 54 819
Argentina Australia Brazil Canada China India Indonesia Japan Rep. of Korea	15 418 17 048 28 175 33 124 23 078 8 256 11 304 4 829 4 248	17 005 17 664 31 481 35 209 25 917 9 955 14 262 5 162 4 258	21 019 16 344 35 233 35 553 28 354 12 056 17 369 5 520 4 611	25 498 17 775 41 746 36 766 28 753 14 531 22 340 5 678 5 192	1 003 5 288 3 489 17 500 36 323 6 066 5 880 53 007 13 482	1 111 5 788 4 370 19 562 41 138 6 181 5 963 52 241 14 797	388 240           1 623           6 508           5 302           20 489           47 696           7 100           7 642           50 213           16 011	413 927 2 205 7 096 6 588 21 242 59 036 8 015 9 051 54 819 17 919
Argentina Australia Brazil Canada China India Indonesia Japan Rep. of Korea Mexico	15 418 17 048 28 175 33 124 23 078 8 256 11 304 4 829 4 248 10 093	17 005 17 664 31 481 35 209 25 917 9 955 14 262 5 162 4 258 11 523	21 019 16 344 35 233 35 553 28 354 12 056 17 369 5 520 4 611 11 374	25 498 17 775 41 746 36 766 28 753 14 531 22 340 5 678 5 192 11 937	1 003 5 288 3 489 17 500 36 323 6 066 5 880 53 007 13 482 13 228	1 111 5 788 4 370 19 562 41 138 6 181 5 963 52 241 14 797 14 703	388 240           1         623           6         508           5         302           20         489           47         696           7         100           7         642           50         213           16         011           15         980	413 927           2 205           7 096           6 588           21 242           59 036           8 015           9 051           54 819           17 919           17 623
Argentina Australia Brazil Canada China India Indonesia Japan Rep. of Korea Mexico Russia	15 418 17 048 28 175 33 124 23 078 8 256 11 304 4 829 4 248 10 093 11 643	17 005 17 664 31 481 35 209 25 917 9 955 14 262 5 162 4 258 11 523 13 692	21 019 16 344 35 233 35 553 28 354 12 056 17 369 5 520 4 611 11 374 17 194	25 498 17 775 41 746 36 766 28 753 14 531 22 340 5 678 5 192 11 937 17 012	1 003 5 288 3 489 17 500 36 323 6 066 5 880 53 007 13 482 13 228 15 396	1 111 5 788 4 370 19 562 41 138 6 181 5 963 52 241 14 797 14 703 18 618	388 240           1         623           6         508           5         302           20         489           47         696           7         100           7         642           50         213           16         011           15         980           19         616	413 927 2 205 7 096 6 588 21 242 59 036 8 015 9 051 54 819 17 919 17 623 23 298
Argentina Australia Brazil Canada China India Indonesia Japan Rep. of Korea Mexico Russia Saudi Arabia	15 418 17 048 28 175 33 124 23 078 8 256 11 304 4 829 4 248 10 093 11 643 1 133	17 005 17 664 31 481 35 209 25 917 9 955 14 262 5 162 4 258 11 523 13 692 1 303	21 019 16 344 35 233 35 553 28 354 12 056 17 369 5 520 4 611 11 374 17 194 1 635	25 498 17 775 41 746 36 766 28 753 14 531 22 340 5 678 5 192 11 937 17 012 2 024	1 003 5 288 3 489 17 500 36 323 6 066 5 880 53 007 13 482 13 228 15 396 7 345	1 111 5 788 4 370 19 562 41 138 6 181 5 963 52 241 14 797 14 703 18 618 7 846	308         246           1         623           6         508           5         302           20         489           47         696           7         100           7         642           50         213           16         011           15         980           19         616           9         081	413         927           2         205           7         096           6         588           21         242           59         036           8         015           9         051           54         819           17         919           17         623           23         298           10         784
Argentina Australia Brazil Canada China India India Indonesia Japan Rep. of Korea Mexico Russia Saudi Arabia South Africa	15 418 17 048 28 175 33 124 23 078 8 256 11 304 4 829 4 248 10 093 11 643 1 133 4 217	17 005 17 664 31 481 35 209 25 917 9 955 14 262 5 162 4 258 11 523 13 692 1 303 4 000	21 019 16 344 35 233 35 553 28 354 12 056 17 369 5 520 4 611 11 374 17 194 1 635 4 066	25 498 25 498 17 775 41 746 36 766 28 753 14 531 22 340 5 678 5 192 11 937 17 012 2 024 4 784	1 003 5 288 3 489 17 500 36 323 6 066 5 880 53 007 13 482 13 228 15 396 7 345 2 450	1 111 5 788 4 370 19 562 41 138 6 181 5 963 52 241 14 797 14 703 18 618 7 846 2 937	308         246           1         623           6         508           5         302           20         489           47         696           7         100           7         642           50         213           16         011           15         980           19         616           9         081           3         525	413 927           2 205           7 096           6 588           21 242           59 036           8 015           9 051           54 819           17 919           17 623           23 298           10 784           3 647
Argentina Australia Brazil Canada China India Indonesia Japan Rep. of Korea Mexico Russia Saudi Arabia South Africa Turkey	15 418 17 048 28 175 33 124 23 078 8 256 11 304 4 829 4 248 10 093 11 643 1 133 4 217 6 505	17 005 17 664 31 481 35 209 25 917 9 955 14 262 5 162 4 258 11 523 13 692 1 303 4 000 6 662	21 019 16 344 35 233 35 553 28 354 12 056 17 369 5 520 4 611 11 374 17 194 1 635 4 066 6 923	25 498 17 775 41 746 36 766 28 753 14 531 22 340 5 678 5 192 11 937 17 012 2 024 4 784 7 618	1 003 5 288 3 489 17 500 36 323 6 066 5 880 53 007 13 482 13 228 15 396 7 345 2 450 5 209	1 111 5 788 4 370 19 562 41 138 6 181 5 963 52 241 14 797 14 703 18 618 7 846 2 937 5 803	308         246           1         623           6         508           5         302           20         489           47         696           7         100           7         642           50         213           16         011           15         980           19         616           9         081           3         525           7         159	413 927           2 205           7 096           6 588           21 242           59 036           8 015           9 051           54 819           17 919           17 623           23 298           10 784           3 647           8 864
Argentina Australia Brazil Canada China India Indonesia Japan Rep. of Korea Mexico Russia Saudi Arabia South Africa Turkey United States	15 418 17 048 28 175 33 124 23 078 8 256 11 304 4 829 4 248 10 093 11 643 1 133 4 217 6 505 66 453	17 005 17 664 31 481 35 209 25 917 9 955 14 262 5 162 4 258 11 523 13 692 1 303 4 000 6 662 73 785	21 019 16 344 35 233 35 553 28 354 12 056 17 369 5 520 4 611 11 374 17 194 1 635 4 066 6 923 82 960	25 498 17 775 41 746 36 766 28 753 14 531 22 340 5 678 5 192 11 937 17 012 2 024 4 784 7 618 95 164	1 003 5 288 3 489 17 500 36 323 6 066 5 880 53 007 13 482 13 228 15 396 7 345 2 450 5 209 77 006	1 111 5 788 4 370 19 562 41 138 6 181 5 963 52 241 14 797 14 703 18 618 7 846 2 937 5 803 82 549	308         246           1         623           6         508           5         302           20         489           47         696           7         100           7         642           50         213           16         011           15         980           19         616           9         081           3         525           7         159           79         950	413 927 2 205 7 096 6 588 21 242 59 036 8 015 9 051 54 819 17 919 17 623 23 298 10 784 3 647 8 864 78 806

## Table 2.2.6: International trade of agricultural goods

(EUR million)

9 - 9-1-

(1) Including intra-EU trade.

Source: World Trade Organization (http://www.wto.org)



Table 2.2.7: Food and	l agricultural	commodities,	top imports,	2007 (	(1)
(ELID as illian)					

(EUR million)

Rank	Country	Commodity	Value
1	China	Soybeans	9 012.6
2	United States	Beverages of distilled alcohol	4 036.3
3	United Kingdom	Wine	3 655.7
4	United States	Wine	3 373.9
5	Germany	Crude materials	2 976.8
6	Japan	Maize	2 803.7
7	China	Palm oil	2 761.3
8	China	Cotton lint	2 734.0
9	United States	Crude materials	2 717.2
10	United States	Beer of barley	2 656.5
11	Japan	Pork	2 495.9
12	Germany	Cheese of whole cow milk	2 398.0
13	United States	Coffee, green	2 362.5
14	China	Rubber natural dry	2 261.3
15	Japan	Cigarettes	2 170.4
16	Italy	Cigarettes	2 009.0
17	Germany	Wine	1 968.0
18	United States	Meat-cattle boneless (beef & veal)	1 932.9
19	United States	Food preparations n.e.s. (2)	1 920.1
20	United Kingdom	Food preparations n.e.s. (2)	1 823.5

(1) Based on the harmonised system (HS).

(2) Including both crop and livestock products, among others: homogenised composite food preparations; soups and broths; ketchup and other sauces; mixed condiments and seasonings; vinegar and substitutes; yeast and baking powders; stuffed pasta, whether or not cooked; couscous; protein concentrates.

Source: FAOSTAT, United Nations

#### Table 2.2.8: Food and agricultural commodities, top exports, 2007 (1)

#### (EUR million)

Rank	Country	Commodity	Value
1	United States	Maize	7 369.5
2	United States	Soybeans	7 308.4
3	Netherlands	Crude materials	7 127.1
4	France	Wine	6 752.4
5	Malaysia	Palm oil	6 694.3
6	United States	Wheat	6 088.8
7	Indonesia	Palm oil	5 011.8
8	Brazil	Soybeans	4 895.6
9	United Kingdom	Beverages of distilled alcohol	4 741.0
10	Argentina	Cake of soybeans	4 194.1
11	Italy	Wine	3 459.8
12	United States	Cotton lint	3 342.1
13	Argentina	Soybean oil	3 224.4
14	Thailand	Rubber natural dry	3 190.6
15	Canada	Wheat	3 181.0
16	Brazil	Chicken meat	3 077.3
17	United States	Food preparations n.e.s. (2)	3 074.8
18	Australia	Wheat	2 836.8
19	Indonesia	Rubber natural dry	2 815.2
20	France	Beverages of distilled alcohol	2 726.5

(1) Based on the harmonised system (HS).

(2) Including both crop and livestock products, among others: homogenised composite food preparations; soups and broths; ketchup and other sauces; mixed condiments and seasonings; vinegar and substitutes; yeast and baking powders; stuffed pasta, whether or not cooked; couscous; protein concentrates.

Source: FAOSTAT, United Nations

The EU-27 is the world's largest exporter and importer of services. It ran a surplus of EUR 65 310 million in 2009, approximately two thirds of the deficit recorded for trade in goods. The EU pursues the liberalisation of trade in services, at a multilateral level through WTO negotiations and at a bilateral/regional level. Aside from the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS), provisions covering trade in services have also been included in a number of bilateral agreements such as Association and Stabilisation Agreements or Partnership and Cooperation Agreements – for example, with Russia, Mexico or Chile.

Among the other G-20 countries, the United States, India and Turkey were the only other countries to report trade surpluses for services. The surplus in the United States was largely based on the performance of travel, financial services, and royalties and license fees, while computer and information services was the driving force in India, and travel in Turkey.

		Credits			Debits	
	1999	2004	2009	1999	2004	2009
Austria	21 959	30 516	38 236	16 226	22 542	26 601
Belgium	:	42 396	58 063	:	39 475	53 380
Czech Republic	6 499	7 748	14 575	5 465	7 228	13 578
France	78 284	92 422	100 810	60 354	79 171	90 422
Germany	81 189	117 725	165 837	135 788	157 405	182 580
Greece	15 579	26 741	26 984	8 727	11 277	14 341
Hungary	5 285	8 665	13 061	4 449	8 1 8 0	11 586
Italy	55 105	68 193	73 448	54 001	67 000	83 569
Netherlands	50 804	68 262	66 876	48 463	64 097	61 233
Poland	7 847	10 765	20 687	6 551	10 758	17 231
Portugal	8 716	11 853	16 294	6 877	7 838	10 244
Romania	1 282	2 903	7 012	1 653	3 1 1 6	7 367
Spain	49 249	69 355	88 074	30 057	47 602	62 377
Sweden	19 181	31 336	43 831	21 377	26 617	33 299
United Kingdom	111 316	159 106	169 968	90 618	120 658	119 795
EU-27	:	365 630	480 805	:	321 013	415 495
Argentina	4 427	4 244	8 220	8 285	5 312	8 824
Australia	17 732	22 900	30 466	17 618	22 464	31 006
Brazil	6 745	10 116	20 700	13 297	13 876	32 035
Canada	33 888	39 993	44 951	38 068	47 424	59 301
China	24 628	50 192	100 022	29 639	57 989	108 053
India	13 613	30 775	70 146	16 205	28 652	36 231
Indonesia	4 315	9 684	10 364	11 612	16 767	19 026
Japan	57 232	78 472	97 704	108 048	108 943	112 587
Rep. of Korea	24 891	33 670	51 666	25 502	40 1 38	63 043
Mexico	11 010	11 292	12 670	13 578	15 901	17 214
Russia	8 507	16 557	34 883	12 526	26 760	51 915
Saudi Arabia	5 041	4 704	6 5 4 4	17 667	20 657	50 711
South Africa	4 888	7 783	8 522	5 403	8 303	11 425
Turkey	15 435	18 458	23 847	8 397	8 1 7 0	11 890
United States	262 348	278 350	371 951	186 906	234 918	275 870

# Table 2.2.9: Trade in services (1)

(EUR million)

21-1-1-

(1) Non-EU countries, 2008 instead of 2009.

Source: Key Global Indicators | United Nations Statistics Division; Eurostat (bop\_its\_det and bop\_its\_deth)



# Table 2.2.10: Credits of services, 2009 (1)

(% of total credits)

					_						es	
	Total (EUR million)	Transportation	Travel	Communications services	Construction services	Insurance services	Financial services	Computer & information services	Royalties & license fees	Other business services	Personal, cultural & recreational servic	Government services, n.i.e.
Austria	38 236	19.9	36.4	2.9	2.6	2.2	2.0	3.8	1.4	27.2	0.5	1.1
Belgium	58 063	26.0	12.2	4.8	1.7	1.6	3.9	4.9	3.1	36.7	0.7	2.7
Czech Republic	14 575	26.8	31.8	2.6	2.2	0.8	0.3	6.3	0.5	27.8	0.7	0.2
France	100 810	22.8	34.6	3.3	4.9	0.5	1.4	1.1	6.5	22.8	1.3	0.7
Germany	165 837	22.5	15.0	2.1	5.6	2.2	5.1	6.3	6.0	32.8	0.5	2.0
Greece	26 984	50.2	38.5	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.4	1.1	0.1	5.4	0.6	0.3
Hungary	13 061	18.8	31.3	2.6	2.1	0.1	1.0	6.1	4.4	27.3	5.6	0.7
Italy	73 448	13.1	39.1	1.6	2.8	1.2	7.2	0.7	1.1	30.8	1.1	1.3
Netherlands	66 876	27.2	13.3	4.8	3.0	0.6	1.4	6.2	5.7	34.3	0.9	2.6
Poland	20 687	29.9	31.1	2.2	5.1	0.1	1.5	3.0	0.4	25.6	0.5	0.4
Portugal	16 294	25.4	42.5	3.0	3.1	0.7	0.9	1.6	0.7	19.8	1.4	1.0
Romania	7 012	29.4	12.6	8.9	5.1	0.5	1.8	10.1	1.9	28.4	0.8	0.4
Spain	88 0/4	14.6	43.3	1./	3.4	1.5	3./	4.9	0.8	24.0	1.4	0./
Sweden	43 831	16.3	19.9	3.1	1.2	1.4	2.1	10.8	7.9	35.9	0.6	0.9
United Kingdom	169 968	14.1	14.2	3.4	1.0	5.0	22.0	4.9	5.4	27.8	1.5	1.4
EU-27	400 005 8 220	15.4	38.5	2.5	0.2	- D. I -	9.0	6.4	0.0	30.8	3.5	1.0
Australia	30 466	17.4	55.2	17	0.2	14	2.0	3.1	1.5	14.4	1.5	1.5
Brazil	20 700	17.8	19.0	1.5	0.1	2.7	4.1	0.6	1.5	47.1	0.3	5.3
Canada	44 951	17.9	22.9	3.5	0.4	5.4	4.7	7.0	5.2	27.1	3.5	2.5
China	100 022	26.1	27.8	1.1	7.0	0.9	0.2	4.2	0.4	31.5	0.3	0.5
India	56 630	10.7	12.1	2.9	0.5	1.6	2.5	40.9	0.1	28.0	0.4	0.4
Indonesia	10 364	18.4	48.4	7.2	4.4	0.1	2.0	1.2	0.2	14.3	0.5	3.4
Japan	97 704	32.7	7.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Rep. of Korea	51 666	57.3	11.9	0.9	0.3	0.5	5.0	0.4	3.2	17.3	0.7	2.5
Mexico	12 670	12.8	71.3	1.7	:	11.3	:	:	2.4	:	0.5	0.0
Russia	34 883	29.3	23.3	2.9	9.4	1.0	2.6	3.2	0.9	25.6	0.8	1.2
Saudi Arabia	6 544	25.6	61.4	4.1	:	1.5	4.5	:	:	:	:	2.5
South Africa	8 522	12.3	60.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Turkey	23 847	22.2	62.8	2.1	3.3	2.1	2.4	0.0	:	0.3	3.5	1.3
United States	371 951	16.6	24.7	1.7	1.4	2.0	11.0	2.3	16.8	16.0	2.5	5.0

(1) Non-EU countries, 2008, except India, 2006.

Source: Key Global Indicators | United Nations Statistics Division; Eurostat (bop\_its\_det)

# Table 2.2.11: Debits of services, 2009 (1)

(% of total debits)

	Total (EUR million)	Transportation	Travel	Communications services	Construction services	Insurance services	Financial services	Computer & information services	Royalties & license fees	Other business services	Personal, cultural & recreational services	Government services, n.i.e.
Austria	26 601	28.7	29.1	3.2	3.0	3.5	1.1	4.3	3.4	21.1	2.4	0.3
Belgium	53 380	23.9	24.0	4.2	1.3	1.6	2.8	3.8	3.9	30.4	0.9	0.4
Czech Republic	13 578	21.2	21.5	4.1	1.4	1.6	1.8	5.2	3.8	28.1	0.8	0.5
France	90 422	26.0	30.8	3.0	2.4	1.4	1.3	1.6	4.0	26.1	2.7	0.7
Germany	182 580	20.6	31.7	2.6	3.9	1.4	2.4	4.8	5.6	25.3	1.1	0.6
Greece	14 341	49.3	16.9	3.4	1.5	6.7	1.4	2.5	3.3	10.8	1.8	2.4
Hungary	11 586	17.7	22.5	2.9	1.8	1.8	1.5	4.4	8.3	32.2	5.5	1.3
Italy	83 569	19.6	23.8	1.8	4.4	2.5	2.7	1.5	1.6	38.8	1.7	1.8
Netherlands	61 233	21.5	24.2	4.9	2.5	1.2	1.6	6.4	4.5	31.1	1.1	1.0
Poland	17 231	21.5	30.3	3.3	4.1	1.9	3.8	3.5	6.4	22.1	1.4	1.7
Portugal	10 244	28.8	26.5	4.4	1.2	1.9	1.8	3.6	3.6	22.5	4.7	1.2
Romania	7 367	27.2	14.3	10.9	5.2	2.5	4.4	7.4	3.3	21.5	2.1	1.2
Spain	62 377	20.4	19.1	3.6	2.7	2.4	5.3	3.1	3.9	36.7	2.3	0.5
Sweden	33 299	15.7	27.3	4.5	1.7	1.0	1.2	6.0	4.2	37.2	0.7	0.4
United Kingdom	119 /95	17.0	29.3	4.3	1.5	1.0	6.4	3.4	5./	26./	1.0	3.5
EU-27	415 495	21.3	20.8	2.9	2.8	1./	4.1	3.1	9.4	28.1	1.4	1.8
Argentina	8 824	29.9	35.Z	3.4	0.2	2.9	0.0	2.8	9.5	12.7	1./	2.8
Australia	22 025	32.0	24.0 22.2	2.2		1.0	1.2	2.9	5.7	15./	2./	1.0
Didzii	50 201	22.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	4 2.4	2.9	10.1	15.0	1.0	1.0
China	108 053	23.2	20.9	1.0	0.5	8.0	4.5	2.5	65	7/3	2.0	0.6
India	27 282	20.7	17.0	1.0	2.7	2.1	3.0	2.0 4.9	2.1	24.J 45.4	0.2	1.2
Indonesia	19 026	493	193	2.8	2.0	2.1	1.2	2.5	47	13.7	0.5	0.9
lanan	112 587	32.7	16.9	2.0	2.7	2.1		2.5				
Rep. of Korea	63 043	40.1	18.5	1.2	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.6	6.0	29.8	0.9	1.0
Mexico	17 214	14.2	33.7	0.4	:	48.3	0.5	:	:	:	0.9	2.1
Russia	51 915	17.0	32.6	2.5	11.6	1.4	2.7	1.9	6.0	20.9	1.1	2.3
Saudi Arabia	50 711	20.9	20.3	0.9	6.0	2.4	2.0	:	:	:	:	34.4
South Africa	11 425	44.7	25.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Turkey	11 890	43.2	20.1	1.7	1.0	8.1	5.6	0.2	4.2	7.9	1.0	7.1
United States	275 870	25.8	21.1	1.9	0.5	10.6	4.7	4.0	6.6	14.4	0.5	10.0

(1) Non-EU countries, 2008, except India, 2006.

Source: Key Global Indicators | United Nations Statistics Division; Eurostat (bop\_its\_det)

1-1-17



This subchapter focuses on one aspect of the increasing capital flows that characterise the global economy, examining foreign direct investment (FDI). Modern-day business relationships often extend well beyond the traditional exchange of goods and services, as witnessed through mergers, acquisitions, partnerships, joint ventures, licensing agreements, and other forms of business cooperation. FDI is an alternative economic strategy, characterised by investment in new foreign plant/offices, or by the purchase of existing assets that belong to a foreign enterprise.

FDI is defined as international investment made by an entity resident in one economy (the direct investor) to acquire a lasting interest in an enterprise operating in another economy (direct investment enterprise); this interest is deemed to exist if the direct investor acquires at least 10 % of the voting power of the direct investment enterprise. As such, FDI differs from portfolio investment as it is made with the purpose of having control (or an effective voice) in the management of the direct investment enterprise.

		Outward f	lows of FDI			Inward fl	ows of FDI	
	1996	2001	2006	2009	1996	2001	2006	2009
Austria	1 524	3 506	10 897	3 157	3 487	6 574	6 324	5 305
Belgium	:	:	40 402	-10 845	:	:	46 944	24 317
Czech Republic	:	185	1 170	959	:	6 299	4 355	1 935
France	23 967	103 867	88 224	117519	17 302	61 585	57 269	44 243
Germany	76 449	44 347	101 409	45 138	9 890	29 518	45 552	25 630
Greece	:	694	3 225	1 324	:	1 724	4 269	2 415
Hungary	:	411	3 087	1 242	:	4 395	5 868	1 009
Italy	5 092	23 995	33 534	31 459	2 784	16 619	31 278	20 865
Netherlands	24 968	56 538	51 841	12 799	11 508	58 022	6 245	19 399
Poland	:	-98	7 060	2 070	:	6 377	15 578	8 25 1
Portugal	561	6 997	5 691	931	1 034	6 963	8 695	2067
Romania	:	-18	337	157	:	1 294	9 034	4 528
Spain	4 406	36 997	83 100	11 759	5 375	31 672	24 554	10819
Sweden	3 668	7 121	18 742	24 204	3 998	13 292	21 720	9 052
United Kingdom	26 816	65 744	68 776	12 895	19 246	58 782	124 514	32 483
EU-27 (1)	•	:	313 004	347 658	:	:	228 954	198 693
Argentina	1 261	180	1 651	:	5 472	2 419	4 373	:
Australia	5 554	13 362	17 815	:	4 868	9 224	19 259	:
Brazil	-368	-2 521	22 461	:	8 821	25 075	14 959	:
Canada	10 323	40 367	36 151	:	7 588	30 941	55 008	:
China	1 665	7 686	14 200	:	31 644	49 398	62 197	:
India	188	1 561	:	:	1 911	6 1 1 0	:	:
Indonesia	473	:	:	:	4 878	-3 324	:	:
Japan	18 466	42 985	39 958	:	164	6 913	-5 403	:
Rep. of Korea	3 611	2 702	5 676	:	1 831	3 939	2 903	:
Mexico	:	4 917	4 586	:	7 234	32 862	15 309	:
Russia	726	2 828	18 045	:	2 031	3 069	24 552	:
Saudi Arabia	:	:	:	:	-888	22	:	:
South Africa	825	-3 924	5 174	:	643	8 1 1 8	-9	:
Turkey	87	555	744	:	569	3 743	16 028	:
United States	72 361	158 944	187 447	:	68 139	186 490	143 820	:

# Table 2.3.1: Foreign direct investment

(EUR million)

(1) Extra EU-27.

Source: Key Global Indicators | United Nations Statistics Division; Eurostat (bop\_its\_det)

21-1-1-1

FDI may benefit the local economy around the direct investment enterprise through, for instance, providing new jobs, the transfer of technology, or spill-overs (for example, when changes in the way the direct investment enterprise operates result in productivity gains for local suppliers as they adapt their own working methods).

FDI flows remain highly concentrated among developed world economies. EU-27 flows are dominated by the United States which accounted for more than one third of the EU-27's outward FDI in 2008; this was 25 times as high as the corresponding figure for China. Switzerland and Canada also accounted for a significant share of EU-27 FDI flows (both outward and inward), as did offshore financial centres (an aggregate composed of 38 financial centres across the world, including, for example, Andorra, Liechtenstein, Guernsey, Jersey, Bermuda, the Bahamas, the Cayman Islands, Panama, Bahrain, Hong Kong or Singapore).

The global economic and financial crisis had a severe effect on FDI flows around the world. Having peaked in 2007, EU-27 FDI flows dropped sharply in 2008 for both inward (-51.7 %) and outward (-34.5 %) measures. The vast majority of the reduction in outward flows of EU-27 FDI could be attributed to a decline in FDI flows to the Americas, while flows to Africa and Asia continued to grow (albeit from a considerably lower level). A similar picture could be observed for EU-27 inward flows of FDI, where investment from the United States fell by 72.5 % between 2007 and 2008; as a result, EU-27 inward flows from Asia outweighed those from the United States in 2008.

Partner	Outv	vard flows o	f FDI from t	he EU	Inward flows of FDI into the EU					
Faither	2005	2006	2007	2008	2005	2006	2007	2008		
World	667 979	884 162	1 238 237	887 999	590 352	726 386	1 030 049	563 061		
Extra EU-27	239 454	313 004	530 738	347 658	129 167	228 954	411 373	198 693		
Africa	16 286	11 687	17 941	18 548	1 214	1 797	4 798	6 040		
Americas	65 505	187 218	317 773	140 903	80 861	120 680	293 163	65 596		
Asia	42 630	28 547	53 885	70 109	-181	34 493	38 969	83 452		
Oceania	-1 026	7 184	9 083	14 224	5 326	6 980	6 673	-1 313		
Argentina	1 663	3 397	2 435	4 408	387	13	90	-281		
Australia	-1 671	6 721	8 626	12 837	5 1 5 3	6 209	6 729	-930		
Brazil	8 435	5 416	14 332	-1 061	2 924	1 510	24 655	10 692		
Canada	11 852	31 020	29 768	7 829	7 951	11 280	6 893	15 311		
China	6 1 3 7	6 693	6 585	4 734	-103	2 186	759	-69		
India	2 546	2 390	4 0 1 9	3 272	548	487	1 003	3 690		
Indonesia	4 1 3 0	-737	-209	-126	397	-492	827	218		
Japan	12 328	-1 642	10 318	5 930	-4 172	15 979	17 783	7 218		
Rep. of Korea	4 951	1 776	1 151	1 906	1 334	965	367	-1 165		
Mexico	2 601	1 748	6 532	5 667	1 1 5 7	304	421	934		
Russia	9 7 3 4	11 308	17 171	25 561	2 832	1 515	9 899	2 327		
Saudi Arabia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		
South Africa	7 487	5 070	5 1 2 6	2 721	530	895	1 759	467		
Turkey	4 609	12 310	15 422	6 339	419	-283	553	-178		
United States	36 525	104 712	168 891	121 442	67 153	74 115	183 547	50 458		

 Table 2.3.2: Foreign direct investment flows from/to the EU-27

 (EUR million)

Source: Eurostat (tec00050 and tec00048)

1-1-12



Figure 2.3.1: Outward flows of foreign direct investment from the EU-27, 2008 (% of extra EU-27 FDI flows)

Source: Eurostat (tec00050)

# Figure 2.3.2: Inward flows of foreign direct investment to the EU-27, 2008

(% of extra EU-27 FDI flows)



21-1-1-

Through outward FDI flows, an investor country builds up FDI assets abroad (otherwise known as outward FDI stocks). Correspondingly, inward FDI flows cumulate into liabilities towards foreign investors (known as inward FDI stocks).

EU-27 outward FDI stocks reached EUR 3 252 907 million at the end of 2008, which was 4.7 % higher than at the end of 2007. The Americas (North and South) had by far the largest share, accounting for just over half (52.3 %) of the EU-27's stocks held abroad; approximately one third (32.5 %) of the EU-27's outward positions were held in the United States.

FDI for the services sector has expanded at a faster pace than for goods: as a result, the share of services in total FDI flows and positions has increased substantially. Indeed, EU-27 stocks of FDI held in the United States were mainly concentrated within the services sector, in particular, financial intermediation and business activities. Financial intermediation was also an important area with respect to EU-27 stocks of FDI in Switzerland (the EU-27's second largest outward partner). The rapid growth in EU-27 outward stocks of FDI in Russia may be attributed to investment in the services sector, alongside investment within petroleum and gas extraction activities.

The United States held the largest proportion of EU-27 inward positions (43.2 % or EUR 1 046 157 million) at the end of 2008, while Japan and Canada were the other main partners among the remaining G-20 countries.

Dautaon		Outward s	tocks of FDI			Inward st	ocks of FDI	
Partner	2005	2006	2007	2008	2005	2006	2007	2008
World	6 305 140	7 183 987	8 259 401	8 562 505	5 690 696	6 519 759	7 469 002	7 578 667
Extra EU-27	2 426 226	2 746 002	3 108 244	3 252 907	1 835 136	2 022 675	2 346 055	2 421 435
Africa	116 675	128 385	146 893	153 142	19110	19 932	17 590	24 868
Americas	1 349 767	1 495 319	1 661 524	1 701 189	1 186 665	1 309 639	1 528 162	1 554 517
Asia	369 246	380 064	413 325	461 621	161 218	196 027	230 395	255 395
Oceania	59 854	58 926	74 842	66 907	23 195	20 392	27 059	21 921
Argentina	37 951	39 984	39 671	44 103	1 969	1 806	1 878	1 748
Australia	53 871	53 644	68 243	58 742	22 667	18 777	25 1 5 2	20 657
Brazil	74 061	92 381	114 358	112 520	8 1 1 9	14 603	36 223	42 101
Canada	94 287	114 114	141 284	139 903	76 1 70	105 212	105 917	105 054
China	27 514	32 587	40 077	47 285	1 211	3 576	4 656	13 862
India	10 579	12 359	15 978	19 362	2 502	2 289	4 4 1 5	6 958
Indonesia	11 226	10 609	10 099	13 106	-2 641	-3 494	-3 213	-3 384
Japan	90 268	75 694	72 167	76 069	78 232	97 923	120 771	116 927
Rep. of Korea	28 540	28 436	32 442	28 888	6 187	7 402	9 2 1 1	7 401
Mexico	42 505	45 122	48 669	49 048	9 1 3 1	9 677	10 438	11 366
Russia	32 889	50 541	70 422	91 955	12 117	14 578	23 632	28 423
Saudi Arabia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
South Africa	47 185	42 483	54 798	46 345	4 250	3 095	5 448	5 911
Turkey	23 533	33 888	49 225	51 660	6 854	4 972	5 709	5 339
United States	844 627	949 257	992 412	1 058 052	874 848	926 133	1 041 512	1 046 157

 Table 2.3.3: Foreign direct investment stocks of the EU-27

 (EUR million)

Source: Eurostat (tec00055 and tec00054)







(% of extra EU-27 FDI stocks)

Source: Eurostat (tec00055)

# Figure 2.3.4: Inward stocks of foreign direct investment, EU-27, 2008

(% of extra EU-27 FDI stocks)



# 2.4: Foreign aid

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At the Millennium Summit in September 2000, world leaders adopted the UN Millennium Declaration, committing their nations to a new partnership. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are a set of eight concrete targets that were set to help eradicate poverty by 2015, through:

- eradicating extreme poverty and hunger;
- achieving universal primary education;
- promoting gender equality/empower women;
- reducing child mortality;
- improving maternal health;
- combating disease (HIV/AIDS, malaria, etc.);
- ensuring environmental sustainability;
- establishing/putting in place a global partnership for development.

First pledged 40 years ago in a 1970 General Assembly Resolution, developed world governments have repeatedly committed themselves to providing a 0.7 % of their gross national income (GNI) for official development assistance; the UN's Millennium project indicates that a 0.7 % share of GNI from the world's richest countries could provide enough resources to meet the MDGs.

	Official	development as	ssistance	Official development assistance			
Donor		(EUR million)			(% of GNI)		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	
DAC countries	76 017	83 149	85 728	0.27	0.30	0.31	
EU-15	44 902	48 256	48 132	0.39	0.43	0.44	
EU institutions	8 489	10 033	10 770	-	-	-	
Belgium	1 423	1 622	1 865	0.43	0.48	0.55	
Denmark	1 870	1 906	2 014	0.81	0.82	0.88	
Germany	8 968	9 506	8 591	0.37	0.38	0.35	
Ireland	870	903	717	0.55	0.59	0.54	
Greece	365	478	435	0.16	0.21	0.19	
Spain	3 750	4 669	4 711	0.37	0.45	0.46	
France	7 212	7 416	8 912	0.38	0.39	0.46	
Italy	2 897	3 305	2 376	0.19	0.22	0.16	
Luxembourg	274	282	289	0.92	0.97	1.01	
Netherlands	4 542	4 754	4 607	0.81	0.80	0.82	
Austria	1 320	1 165	822	0.50	0.43	0.30	
Portugal	343	422	364	0.22	0.27	0.23	
Finland	716	793	922	0.39	0.44	0.54	
Sweden	3 166	3 217	3 259	0.93	0.98	1.12	
United Kingdom	7 186	7 819	8 248	0.36	0.43	0.52	
G-7	50 740	56 068	58 352	0.23	0.26	0.26	
Australia	1 947	2 008	1 979	0.32	0.32	0.29	
Canada	2 977	3 260	2 877	0.29	0.33	0.30	
Japan	5 603	6 513	6 797	0.17	0.19	0.18	
Rep. of Korea	508	546	585	0.07	0.09	0.10	
New Zealand	233	237	224	0.27	0.30	0.29	
Norway	2 720	2 695	2 929	0.95	0.88	1.06	
Switzerland	1 229	1 385	1 653	0.38	0.44	0.47	
Turkey	439	531	515	0.09	0.11	0.12	
United States	15 897	18 250	20 552	0.16	0.19	0.20	

Table 2.4.1: Official development assistance by donor country

Source: www.oecd.org/dac/stats, OECD; Eurostat (tsdgp310 and tsdgp100)



The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) is part of the OECD; it acts as an international forum where donor governments and multilateral organisations come together to help partner (recipient) countries reduce poverty. Its work focuses on increasing not only the quantity, but also the quality of aid, in other words, to improve aid effectiveness. The DAC has 24 members, including the 15 Member States that formed the EU (from 1995 to 1 May 2004), the European Commission, Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Switzerland and the United States.



Figure 2.4.1: Official development assistance by donor country, 2009 (% of GNI)

Source: www.oecd.org/dac/stats, OECD



**Figure 2.4.2:** Official development assistance per capita, by donor country, 2007 (EUR per inhabitant)

Source: Eurostat (tsdgp520)

# **Table 2.4.2:** Regional distribution of official development assistance, 2007-2008(% of gross disbursements)

	Recipient									
Donor	Sub-	Middle East	Southern &	Other	Latin					
Donor	Saharan	& north	central	Asia &	America &	Europe				
	Africa	Africa	Asia	Oceania	Caribbean					
DAC countries	33.7	21.9	15.9	15.3	9.0	4.2				
EU institutions	40.3	17.6	9.1	4.6	8.9	19.5				
Belgium	65.1	13.0	3.7	6.5	11.1	0.7				
Denmark	59.1	8.8	13.5	9.5	7.1	2.0				
Germany	27.9	32.9	12.1	12.9	7.4	6.8				
Ireland	80.1	2.4	5.6	7.1	3.8	1.0				
Greece	9.9	15.8	14.3	3.6	2.4	54.0				
Spain	23.1	17.1	3.8	7.4	43.4	5.3				
France	46.4	27.5	3.9	11.9	5.2	5.1				
Italy	20.7	53.1	6.9	5.4	9.1	4.7				
Luxembourg	52.9	4.2	4.9	14.8	16.5	6.6				
Netherlands	59.5	6.0	11.8	9.0	9.8	4.0				
Austria	24.6	53.2	4.6	2.8	2.3	12.6				
Portugal	48.2	20.1	4.1	14.6	1.3	11.7				
Finland	50.1	5.6	16.0	12.5	10.5	5.2				
Sweden	53.1	6.9	11.3	8.7	10.7	9.4				
United Kingdom	48.3	9.0	30.9	8.5	2.2	1.1				
Australia	3.3	16.2	11.3	69.0	0.1	0.1				
Canada	42.0	8.7	21.5	10.0	15.2	2.6				
Japan	14.3	16.4	20.7	39.1	6.0	3.5				
New Zealand	5.5	1.7	6.8	83.8	2.1	0.0				
Norway	49.0	8.7	18.9	8.0	9.1	6.2				
Switzerland	33.8	10.9	19.7	7.5	13.0	15.1				
United States	32.7	29.0	20.4	5.5	9.9	2.4				

Source: Statistical Annex of the 2010 Development Co-operation Report, OECD

# Table 2.4.3: Official development assistance to developing countries by DAC countries

		(EUR million)										
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Total	31 516	35 618	39 189	39 395	43 320	44 183	43 922	66 625	61 546	53 536	59 154	
Africa	10 036	9 711	11 257	11 334	14 141	16 938	15 566	19 796	25 118	17 951	18 570	
America	3 587	3 981	4 178	4 991	4 1 2 5	4 049	4 1 3 0	3 890	4 1 9 1	3 502	4 743	
Asia	9 313	11 884	11 984	12 040	12 141	12 252	12611	30 669	17 964	17 993	19 855	
Europe	1 0 3 2	2 345	2 261	1 927	3 584	2 011	1 542	1 905	2 497	1 579	2 028	
Oceania	1 362	1 288	771	784	698	661	671	783	855	859	893	
					(% :	share of t	total)					
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Africa	31.8	27.3	28.7	28.8	32.6	38.3	35.4	29.7	40.8	33.5	31.4	
America	11.4	11.2	10.7	12.7	9.5	9.2	9.4	5.8	6.8	6.5	8.0	
Asia	29.6	33.4	30.6	30.6	28.0	27.7	28.7	46.0	29.2	33.6	33.6	
Europe	3.3	6.6	5.8	4.9	8.3	4.6	3.5	2.9	4.1	2.9	3.4	
Oceania	4.3	3.6	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.5	

Source: http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DatasetCode=ODA\_RECIP, OECD

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**Figure 2.4.3:** Main recipients of official development assistance from DAC countries, 2008 (EUR million)

Source: Statistical Annex of the 2010 Development Co-operation Report, OECD



**Figure 2.4.4:** Main recipients of official development assistance from DAC countries, 2008 (% of GNI)

Source: Statistical Annex of the 2010 Development Co-operation Report, OECD

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Development is at the heart of the EU's external action, along with its foreign, security and trade policies. The EU-27 accounts for approximately 55 % of the world's overseas aid, making it the world's biggest donor. The European Commission manages about one fifth of total disbursements through the EuropeAid cooperation office (the remainder being managed by the individual Member States).

Among the DAC members, only Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden reported official development assistance over the threshold of 0.7 % of GNI in 2009. Following the 2002 Monterrey Consensus (a partnership between developed and developing countries to find ways of financing development towards the MDGs) the EU-27 re-committed itself to the 0.7 % UN target for 2015, and in 2005 introduced an intermediate target of 0.56 % of GNI by 2010. This was based on a collective agreement between the Member States – underpinned by an individual target of 0.17 % for the 12 newest Member States (0.33 % by 2015) and a 0.51 % target for the other countries (0.7 % by 2015), while those Member States that had already reached the 0.7 % target agreed to maintain higher aid levels.

The main recipients of official development assistance from DAC countries tend to be in Africa and Asia. Although the proportion of total development assistance varies each year, both these continents generally account for approximately a third of total net disbursements. Official development assistance to individual countries fluctuates considerably (as a result of humanitarian disasters, conflicts, etc) and also reflects the nature of debt, grant, or technical assistance (where one-off payments or relief may be provided).

	1987-88		2007-08
Total ODA (EUR million)	1 808.2	Total ODA (EUR million)	9 127.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	53.0	Sub-Saharan Africa	35.5
Middle East & north Africa	7.0	Middle East & north Africa	15.5
Southern & central Asia	10.0	Southern & central Asia	8.0
Other Asia & Oceania	8.7	Other Asia & Oceania	4.6
Latin America & Caribbean	9.5	Latin America & Caribbean	8.4
Europe	3.0	Europe	17.2
India	6.0	Turkey	7.2
Ethiopia	5.8	Palestinian Adm. Areas	4.5
Cote d'Ivoire	5.5	Ethiopia	3.1
Egypt	3.4	Morocco	3.0
Senegal	3.3	Serbia	2.5
Papua New Guinea	2.7	Afghanistan	2.4
Sudan	2.7	Sudan	2.0
Kenya	2.4	Egypt	1.7
Bangladesh	2.2	Croatia	1.6
Mozambique	2.2	Uganda	1.6
Chad	2.0	Mozambique	1.5
Tunisia	1.7	Tanzania	1.4
Uganda	1.7	Dem. Rep. of Congo	1.4
Tanzania	1.6	Tunisia	1.4
Malawi	1.6	Burkina Faso	1.3

**Table 2.4.4:** Main recipients of official development assistance from EU institutions

 (% of gross disbursements made by EU institutions)

Source: Statistical Annex of the 2010 Development Co-operation Report, OECD



# 2.5: Transport

Transport networks are essential for the smooth movement of people, goods and services; this applies not only to free movement within the European single market, but also increasingly in relation to the rest of the world. EU transport policies are based on fostering a clean, efficient and safe transport system – for example: trans-European axes are expanding through initiatives such as the Marco Polo programme which finances projects that encourage the transfer of freight transport off Europe's roads towards the sea, rail or inland waterways; intelligent transport systems (ITS) and innovation are encouraged; while unsafe international airlines are banned from operating in European skies.

Note that data on international air transport are generally based on the on-flight origin and destination (OFOD) concept, whereby the number of passengers carried is obtained by counting each passenger on a particular flight (with one flight number) and not repeatedly on each individual stage of that flight. However, the United Nations data counts passengers flying on both domestic and international stages of the same flight as domestic and international passengers; in contrast, Eurostat data excludes any double-counting.

#### Table 2.5.1: Aviation

	Number of international passengers carried		International passengers (% of total	International International passengers freight (% of total (million ton-			
	(mill	ions)	passengers)	kilom	etres)	freight)	
	1994	2004	2004	1994	2004	2004	
Austria	3.5	7.2	94.0	697	2 353	99.5	
Belgium	4.2	3.3	100.0	1 209	1 1 3 0	100.0	
Czech Republic	1.1	4.2	98.5	200	582	99.7	
France	15.8	24.9	53.5	8 881	13 158	81.5	
Germany	18.7	63.5	77.3	10 792	23 911	96.7	
Greece	2.5	3.6	38.7	807	759	81.9	
Hungary	1.3	2.5	100.0	169	344	100.0	
Italy	9.5	14.7	41.0	3 602	4 572	81.3	
Netherlands	12.8	24.5	99.6	7 315	12 486	100.0	
Poland	1.2	2.7	76.7	389	634	96.9	
Portugal	2.5	5.8	63.6	771	1 467	85.2	
Romania	0.9	1.2	86.0	239	137	95.7	
Spain	6.8	14.7	32.3	2 1 5 4	4 858	70.8	
Sweden	4.4	6.0	51.4	790	1 197	82.4	
United Kingdom	42.5	63.5	73.8	19 250	21 474	96.5	
EU-27	:	:	-	:	:	-	
Argentina	2.0	1.9	27.5	942	918	65.0	
Australia	5.6	8.5	20.3	4 979	7 273	65.7	
Brazil	3.4	3.7	10.6	2 835	3 013	51.6	
Canada	7.0	12.9	31.8	3 700	5 978	60.5	
China	4.9	10.6	8.8	1 897	7 679	33.5	
India	2.5	5.3	21.9	1 355	2 497	58.9	
Indonesia	3.4	2.8	10.5	2 023	1 080	36.5	
Japan	12.7	16.3	16.0	11 363	15 803	71.7	
Rep. of Korea	7.4	15.9	46.1	7 586	13 443	95.1	
Mexico	3.5	6.1	28.7	862	1 979	54.3	
Russia	3.7	8.4	32.4	1 771	3 224	45.6	
Saudi Arabia	3.7	5.3	35.1	1 862	2 229	74.3	
South Africa	1.2	3.2	31.9	949	2 618	80.0	
Turkey	2.7	6.1	42.7	791	1 959	80.0	
United States	52.7	70.5	10.4	32 074	48 560	33.6	

Source: Key Global Indicators | United Nations Statistics Division

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Figure 2.5.1: International air passenger transport by G-20 partners, EU-27, 2008 (1)

(% of extra EU-27 passengers)

2

(1) Note the information presented is based on direct flights without stop-overs. Source: Eurostat (avia\_paexcc)





(1) Note the information presented is based on direct flights without stop-overs.

Source: Eurostat (avia\_paexcc)

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**Figure 2.5.3:** International freight and mail air transport by G-20 partners, EU-27, 2008 (1) (% of extra EU-27 freight and mail, based on tonnes)

 Note the information presented is based on direct flights without stop-overs. Source: Eurostat (avia\_goexcc)





Source: Eurostat (avia\_goexcc)

# 2.6: Tourism

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 $(1\ 000)$ 

There has been a marked expansion in the number of destinations that have been opened-up to the modern-day tourist. The growth of the tourism sector has been crucial for many countries, offering employment opportunities and a considerable revenue stream; this is particularly true for a number of developing economies which have been transformed by a vibrant tourism industry.

Note that the information presented in this section does not distinguish between business travellers and those who travel for pleasure. Equally, it is important to bear in mind that the statistics presented classify international tourists according to their country of residence, not according to their citizenship. As such, citizens residing abroad who return to their country of citizenship on a temporary visit are included as international tourists.

Among the EU Member States, Spain, Italy and France were the most popular tourist destinations (in terms of arrivals of non-residents at accommodation establishments) in 2009. Among the other G-20 countries, the most popular destinations for international travellers were the United States and China.

Host country	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 (2)
Austria	14 045	15 254	17 128	17 562	18 113	19 077	18 534
Belgium	5 560	6 457	6 747	6 994	7 045	7 165	6 814
Czech Republic	:	4 773	6 336	6 435	6 680	6 649	6 032
France	34 512	41 922	41 944	39 476	40 417	39 122	35 882
Germany	14 836	18 939	21 500	23 569	24 393	24 858	24 126
Greece	6 481	8 012	7 349	7 748	8 954	8 886	:
Hungary	2 878	3 214	3 446	3 310	3 451	3 516	3 175
Italy	27 581	35 107	38 055	41 194	42 873	41 797	:
Netherlands	6 574	10 002	10 012	10 739	11 008	10 104	9 921
Poland	3 702	3 117	4 310	4 3 1 4	4 387	4 046	3 862
Portugal	4 572	5 599	5 769	6 349	6 788	6 962	6 439
Romania	766	867	1 430	1 380	1 551	1 466	1 276
Spain	17 452	36 887	37 407	43 144	43 953	43 718	39 527
Sweden	:	3 828	4 883	4 696	5 128	4 728	4 855
United Kingdom	19 052	19 005	19 039	20 954	21 063	19 550	:
EU-27	:	235 948	252 279	275 059	270 948	270 948	255 258
EU-27 Argentina	: 2 289	<i>235 948</i> 2 909	252 279 3 823	<i>275 059</i> 4 173	<i>270 948</i> 4 562	<i>270 948</i> 4 665	255 258 4 300
<b>EU-27</b> Argentina Australia	: 2 289 3 726	235 948 2 909 4 931	252 279 3 823 5 499	275 059 4 173 5 532	270 948 4 562 5 644	270 948 4 665 5 586	255 258 4 300 5 600
<b>EU-27</b> Argentina Australia Brazil	: 2 289 3 726 1 991	235 948 2 909 4 931 5 313	252 279 3 823 5 499 5 358	275 059 4 173 5 532 5 017	270 948 4 562 5 644 5 026	270 948 4 665 5 586 5 050	255 258 4 300 5 600 4 800
EU-27 Argentina Australia Brazil Canada	2 289 3 726 1 991 16 932	235 948 2 909 4 931 5 313 19 627	252 279 3 823 5 499 5 358 18 771	275 059 4 173 5 532 5 017 18 265	270 948 4 562 5 644 5 026 17 931	270 948 4 665 5 586 5 050 17 128	255 258 4 300 5 600 4 800 15 800
EU-27 Argentina Australia Brazil Canada China	2 289 3 726 1 991 16 932 20 034	235 948 2 909 4 931 5 313 19 627 31 229	252 279 3 823 5 499 5 358 18 771 46 809	275 059 4 173 5 532 5 017 18 265 49 913	270 948 4 562 5 644 5 026 17 931 54 720	270 948 4 665 5 586 5 050 17 128 53 000	255 258 4 300 5 600 4 800 15 800 50 900
EU-27 Argentina Australia Brazil Canada China India	2 289 3 726 1 991 16 932 20 034 2 124	235 948 2 909 4 931 5 313 19 627 31 229 2 649	252 279 3 823 5 499 5 358 18 771 46 809 3 919	275 059 4 173 5 532 5 017 18 265 49 913 4 447	270 948 4 562 5 644 5 026 17 931 54 720 5 082	270 948 4 665 5 586 5 050 17 128 53 000 5 367	255 258 4 300 5 600 4 800 15 800 50 900 5 100
EU-27 Argentina Australia Brazil Canada China India Indonesia	2 289 3 726 1 991 16 932 20 034 2 124 4 324	235 948 2 909 4 931 5 313 19 627 31 229 2 649 5 064	252 279 3 823 5 499 5 358 18 771 46 809 3 919 5 002	275 059 4 173 5 532 5 017 18 265 49 913 4 447 4 871	270 948 4 562 5 644 5 026 17 931 54 720 5 082 5 506	270 948 4 665 5 586 5 050 17 128 53 000 5 367 6 234	255 258 4 300 5 600 4 800 15 800 50 900 5 100 6 300
EU-27 Argentina Australia Brazil Canada China India Indonesia Japan	2 289 3 726 1 991 16 932 20 034 2 124 4 324 3 345	235 948 2 909 4 931 5 313 19 627 31 229 2 649 5 064 4 757	252 279 3 823 5 499 5 358 18 771 46 809 3 919 5 002 6 728	275 059 4 173 5 532 5 017 18 265 49 913 4 447 4 871 7 334	270 948 4 562 5 644 5 026 17 931 54 720 5 082 5 506 8 347	270 948 4 665 5 586 5 050 17 128 53 000 5 367 6 234 8 351	255 258 4 300 5 600 4 800 15 800 50 900 5 100 6 300 6 800
EU-27 Argentina Australia Brazil Canada China India Indonesia Japan Rep. of Korea	2 289 3 726 1 991 16 932 20 034 2 124 4 324 3 345 3 753	235 948 2 909 4 931 5 313 19 627 31 229 2 649 5 064 4 757 5 322	252 279 3 823 5 499 5 358 18 771 46 809 3 919 5 002 6 728 6 023	275 059 4 173 5 532 5 017 18 265 49 913 4 447 4 871 7 334 6 155	270 948 4 562 5 644 5 026 17 931 54 720 5 082 5 506 8 347 6 448	270 948 4 665 5 586 5 050 17 128 53 000 5 367 6 234 8 351 6 891	255 258 4 300 5 600 4 800 15 800 50 900 5 100 6 300 6 800 7 800
EU-27 Argentina Australia Brazil Canada China India Indonesia Japan Rep. of Korea Mexico	2 289 3 726 1 991 16 932 20 034 2 124 4 324 3 345 3 753 20 241	235 948 2 909 4 931 5 313 19 627 31 229 2 649 5 064 4 757 5 322 20 641	252 279 3 823 5 499 5 358 18 771 46 809 3 919 5 002 6 728 6 023 21 915	275 059 4 173 5 532 5 017 18 265 49 913 4 447 4 871 7 334 6 155 21 353	270 948 4 562 5 644 5 026 17 931 54 720 5 082 5 506 8 347 6 448 21 370	270 948 4 665 5 586 5 050 17 128 53 000 5 367 6 234 8 351 6 891 22 637	255 258 4 300 5 600 4 800 15 800 50 900 5 100 6 300 6 800 7 800 21 500
EU-27 Argentina Australia Brazil Canada China India Indonesia Japan Rep. of Korea Mexico Russia	2 289 3 726 1 991 16 932 20 034 2 124 4 324 3 345 3 753 20 241 10 290	235 948 2 909 4 931 5 313 19 627 31 229 2 649 5 064 4 757 5 322 20 641 21 169	252 279 3 823 5 499 5 358 18 771 46 809 3 919 5 002 6 728 6 023 21 915 22 201	275 059 4 173 5 532 5 017 18 265 49 913 4 447 4 871 7 334 6 155 21 353 22 486	270 948 4 562 5 644 5 026 17 931 54 720 5 082 5 506 8 347 6 448 21 370 22 909	270 948 4 665 5 586 5 050 17 128 53 000 5 367 6 234 8 351 6 891 22 637 23 676	255 258 4 300 5 600 4 800 15 800 5 100 6 300 6 800 7 800 21 500 :
EU-27 Argentina Australia Brazil Canada China India Indonesia Japan Rep. of Korea Mexico Russia Saudi Arabia	2 289 3 726 1 991 16 932 20 034 2 124 4 324 3 345 3 753 20 241 10 290 3 325	235 948 2 909 4 931 5 313 19 627 31 229 2 649 5 064 4 757 5 322 20 641 21 169 6 585	252 279 3 823 5 499 5 358 18 771 46 809 3 919 5 002 6 728 6 023 21 915 22 201 8 037	275 059 4 173 5 532 5 017 18 265 49 913 4 447 4 871 7 334 6 155 21 353 22 486 8 620	270 948 4 562 5 644 5 026 17 931 54 720 5 082 5 506 8 347 6 448 21 370 22 909 11 531	270 948 4 665 5 586 5 050 17 128 53 000 5 367 6 234 8 351 6 891 22 637 23 676 14 757	255 258 4 300 5 600 4 800 15 800 5 100 6 300 6 800 7 800 21 500 : 10 900
EU-27 Argentina Australia Brazil Canada China India Indonesia Japan Rep. of Korea Mexico Russia Saudi Arabia South Africa	: 2 289 3 726 1 991 16 932 20 034 2 124 4 324 3 345 3 753 20 241 10 290 3 325 4 488	235 948 2 909 4 931 5 313 19 627 31 229 2 649 5 064 4 757 5 322 20 641 21 169 6 585 5 872	252 279 3 823 5 499 5 358 18 771 46 809 3 919 5 002 6 728 6 023 21 915 22 201 8 037 7 369	275 059 4 173 5 532 5 017 18 265 49 913 4 447 4 871 7 334 6 155 21 353 22 486 8 620 8 396	270 948 4 562 5 644 5 026 17 931 54 720 5 082 5 506 8 347 6 448 21 370 22 909 11 531 9 091	270 948 4 665 5 586 5 050 17 128 53 000 5 367 6 234 8 351 6 891 22 637 23 676 14 757 9 592	255 258 4 300 5 600 4 800 15 800 5 100 6 300 6 800 7 800 21 500 : 10 900 7 000
EU-27 Argentina Australia Brazil Canada China India Indonesia Japan Rep. of Korea Mexico Russia Saudi Arabia South Africa Turkey	: 2 289 3 726 1 991 16 932 20 034 2 124 4 324 3 345 3 753 20 241 10 290 3 325 4 488 7 083	235 948 2 909 4 931 5 313 19 627 31 229 2 649 5 064 4 757 5 322 20 641 21 169 6 585 5 872 9 586	252 279 3 823 5 499 5 358 18 771 46 809 3 919 5 002 6 728 6 023 21 915 22 201 8 037 7 369 20 273	275 059 4 173 5 532 5 017 18 265 49 913 4 447 4 871 7 334 6 155 21 353 22 486 8 620 8 396 18 916	270 948 4 562 5 644 5 026 17 931 54 720 5 082 5 506 8 347 6 448 21 370 22 909 11 531 9 091 22 248	270 948 4 665 5 586 5 050 17 128 53 000 5 367 6 234 8 351 6 891 22 637 23 676 14 757 9 592 24 994	255 258 4 300 5 600 4 800 15 800 5 100 6 300 6 800 7 800 21 500 : 10 900 7 000 25 500

Table 2.6.1: Arrivals of non-resident tourists (1)

(1) Data for EU-27 Member States refers to arrivals at accommodation establishments; data for non-EU countries refers to arrivals at the border; therefore, figures are not entirely comparable.

(2) EU-27 total includes estimates for Cyprus, Greece, Ireland, Italy and the United Kingdom.

Source: World Tourism Data | World Tourism Organization; Eurostat (tour\_occ\_arnat)



Tourists and business travellers are likely to take relatively short breaks to city locations, while family holidays are more commonly spread over a lengthier period at the beach or in a rural/ mountainous region. As such, it is perhaps not surprising to find that the 8.9 million nonresident arrivals in Greece in 2008 spent a combined 48.0 million nights, while 10.1 million arrivals in the Netherlands resulted in 25.3 million nights spent.

In total, there were just under 1 000 million nights spent at accommodation establishments by non-residents in the EU-27 in 2008 - the majority of these were accounted for by residents of other EU countries, their share rising to almost 90 % in Malta, Luxembourg, and the popular holiday destinations of Spain, Portugal and Austria. At the other end of the range, only 53.5 % of the nights spent by non-residents in the United Kingdom were accounted for by residents of other EU countries, with North American residents accounting for 19.8 % of the total and Asian residents for 11.4 %.

<b>able 2.6.2:</b> Nights spent by non-residents at accommodation establishments, 2009 (1)	
000)	

			Origi	n of non-nati	onals		
Host country	Other EU countries	Africa	North America	Central & southern America	Asia	Oceania	Rest of the world
Belgium	13 141	157	663	130	552	82	675
Bulgaria	6 701	:	85	22	326	8	2 318
Czech Republic	13 728	77	1 020	171	1 185	173	3 632
Denmark	5 720	37	400	43	256	56	1 737
Germany	35 629	460	4 996	878	4 969	596	8 718
Estonia	2 235	2	51	5	28	11	402
Ireland	10 290	124	3 371	92	302	392	405
Greece	38 291	78	1 442	153	648	353	7 009
Spain	176 426	859	5 063	2 817	2 120	474	13 653
France	57 669	506	3 917	914	2 971	0	4 835
Italy	117 839	1 166	14 518	2 912	7 328	2 025	17 678
Cyprus	10 658	14	33	1	21	9	2 473
Latvia	1 070	1	43	4	23	8	549
Lithuania	944	1	40	3	46	7	354
Luxembourg	1 998	12	64	16	54	7	98
Hungary	6 922	29	417	:	516	49	1 096
Malta	5 869	9	13	3	28	16	605
Netherlands	20 227	:	525	0	239	:	4 033
Austria	62 861	121	1 275	210	1 565	267	5 926
Poland	7 450	28	382	46	558	46	1 099
Portugal	24 511	240	875	846	344	121	1 190
Romania	1 900	1	138	6	189	11	422
Slovenia	3 283	8	98	16	182	34	764
Slovakia	3 147	10	60	12	186	10	281
Finland	2 778	20	198	28	358	45	1 496
Sweden	5 869	:	441	44	388	57	4 121
United Kingdom	45 344	1 438	16 776	1 632	9618	3 810	6 07 1

(1) The Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Cyprus, Luxembourg and Sweden, 2008; Italy and the United Kingdom, 2007. Source: Eurostat (tour occ ninrmw)

Tourism has become a major international trade category. Information collected as part of the balance of payments (BoP) current account provides details relating to international trade in services. Within these accounts, the debit side of the travel item consists of goods and services which are acquired by residents who stay abroad (for less than one year). The credit side includes purchases of goods and services made by foreign travellers on the national territory. For the purpose of Tables 2.6.3 and 2.6.4 the international transportation costs of the traveller to their destination have also been included.

Further information on the relative importance of travel and transportation within total services' trade is provided at the end of Subchapter 2.1. From this it is possible to note that almost three quarters (71.3 %) of Mexico's exports within the services sector in 2008 were accounted for by travel; the corresponding shares for Turkey, Saudi Arabia and South Africa were all above 60 %. Within the EU Member States, travel tends to account for a somewhat lower share of total services' exports. The popular holiday destinations of Spain, Portugal, Italy and Greece each reported that around 40 % of services' credits resulted from the expenditure of foreigners on their national territory.

	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008
Austria	11 155	10 593	14 700	15 144	15 485	16 512
Belgium	:	:	8 770	9 243	9 001	8 848
Czech Republic	2 199	3 535	4 541	5 053	5 270	5 924
France	23 550	39 673	41 235	43 251	46 543	45 054
Germany	18 168	26 929	30 804	34 093	34 162	34 826
Greece	4 187	10 273	11 133	11 430	11 419	11 751
Hungary	2 031	3 758	3 817	3 987	4 097	4 789
Italy	22 963	31 204	30 812	32 982	33 595	32 715
Netherlands	8 605	14 233	13 313	13 925	14 503	13 808
Poland	2 002	6 672	5 746	6 456	8 477	8 720
Portugal	4 329	6 572	7 272	8 278	9 398	9 523
Romania	524	429	1 069	1 303	1 507	1 787
Spain	20 941	32 446	38 603	40 757	42 106	41 924
Sweden	:	5 244	6 897	8 269	9 941	9 734
United Kingdom	19 729	32 444	31 712	34 694	35 010	31 216
EU-27 (1)	:	:	87 557	95 668	99 188	97 684
Argentina	1 950	3 459	2 579	3 105	3 637	3 597
Australia	9 109	14 093	18 138	18 899	19 426	19 470
Brazil	830	2 1 3 2	3 350	3 645	3 856	4 154
Canada	7 015	14 113	12 866	13 522	13 012	12 083
China	:	18 751	25 594	29 573	30 008	30 004
India	:	4 026	6 156	7 100	8 196	8 472
Indonesia	:	:	4 095	3 895	4 255	5 539
Japan	3 742	6 464	12 503	9 151	9 064	9 370
Rep. of Korea	5 099	9 232	6 663	6 776	6 528	8 691
Mexico	5 235	9 888	10 289	10 616	10 206	9 959
Russia	:	:	6 274	7 741	9 184	10 826
Saudi Arabia	:	:	4 522	4 294	4 393	7 504
South Africa	2 030	3 614	6 790	7 142	7 216	6 025
Turkey	:	:	15 851	14 750	15 067	16 992
United States	71 636	128 443	98 898	102 693	106 104	113 224

(1) Extra EU-27.

1 - 1-1-

(EUR million)

Source: World Tourism Data | World Tourism Organization; Eurostat (bop\_its\_det and bop\_its\_deth)

9 - 9-1-12

Europeans had the highest level of tourism expenditure abroad in the world in 2008 (EUR 111 906 million); holidaymakers from Germany and the United Kingdom were the leading spenders among the EU Member States.

The United States had the highest level of international tourism receipts in 2008 (EUR 113 224 million). The expenditure of foreign tourists in the United States was 16 % higher than the corresponding figure for the EU-27. France and Spain recorded the highest credits from inward tourism expenditure among the individual EU Member States.

A comparison between tourism expenditure (credits and debits) reveals which countries have a surplus/deficit. Note that if a country is recognised as a holiday destination, then it is more likely that its own nationals will holiday at home (to take advantage of the weather and facilities on offer). Germany and the United Kingdom had the largest deficits for tourism expenditure in 2008, while considerable deficits were also registered for Japan, Canada and Russia. The largest surplus for tourism expenditure was recorded for the United States (EUR 33 017 million), followed by Spain and Turkey.

Table 2.6.4: Outward tourism expenditure - debit

	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008
Austria	6 710	6 767	8 922	9 308	9 351	9 453
Belgium	:	:	13 516	14 215	14 068	14 134
Czech Republic	1 249	1 536	2 097	2 281	2 737	3 205
France	15 643	23 451	29 912	30 139	32 478	35 394
Germany	45 847	62 953	66 473	66 246	68 611	70 068
Greece	1 158	5 1 2 8	2 451	2 388	2 492	2 690
Hungary	802	1 508	2 264	2 048	2 542	3 121
Italy	12 247	19 697	21 487	21 770	23 837	25 521
Netherlands	10 655	16 538	13 384	13 857	14 181	14 936
Poland	591	3 718	4 765	6 091	6 081	7 133
Portugal	1 943	2 995	3 013	3 296	3 544	3 589
Romania	570	492	867	1 149	1 253	1 630
Spain	4 391	6 454	12 145	13 303	14 389	13 846
Sweden	:	9 709	9 524	10 185	11 495	11 704
United Kingdom	23 300	50 886	58 753	61 655	63 694	56 492
EU-27 (1)	:	:	99 418	102 850	110 500	111 906
Argentina	3 068	5 912	2 857	3 216	3 694	4 062
Australia	5 550	9 506	12 534	13 056	14 596	15 206
Brazil	3 044	4 924	4 746	5 974	7 613	9 022
Canada	9 677	16 376	18 273	20 767	22 765	23 121
China	:	15 341	19 866	22 493	24 271	27 867
India	:	4 632	6 653	6 959	7 800	8 214
Indonesia	:	:	3 810	4 347	4 800	5 997
Japan	35 906	46 170	38 664	29 993	27 188	26 500
Rep. of Korea	5 311	8 602	13 603	16 716	17 044	13 266
Mexico	2 742	6 892	7 195	7 476	7 173	6 925
Russia	:	:	14 713	15 513	17 632	19 120
Saudi Arabia	:	:	3 358	1 845	4 582	4 610
South Africa	1 846	2 906	3 867	4 165	4 453	4 618
	1010	2 500	5 007			
Turkey	:	2 500	2 580	2 513	2 714	2 739

(EUR million)

(1) Extra EU-27.

Source: World Tourism Data | World Tourism Organization; Eurostat (bop\_its\_det and bop\_its\_deth)

The propensity for tourists to travel abroad will, to some degree, depend on the weather and facilities on offer in their own home country, the relative size of their own country, as well as the supply of foreign holiday destinations. Some of these factors may explain why broadly similar numbers of Irish and Spanish residents went abroad to other EU countries in 2008 (both just over 5 million departures) and why the number of Dutch and French residents going abroad was also of a similar magnitude (at close to 12.5 million departures).

The propensity to travel to intra- or extra-EU destinations reflects, at least to some degree, the geographical position of each Member State – for example, a high proportion of Slovenians travel to extra-EU destinations, likely reflecting the close proximity of beaches in Croatia (not a Member State), whereas almost nine out of ten departures from Luxembourg were to other Member States, likely reflecting the relatively small size of this country at the heart of the EU.

					Destinatio	n			
Dementering	Domes-		Other		Mauth	Central &			Rest of
Departure	tic	Other EU	Other	Africa	North	South	Asia	Oceania	world/
	trips		Europe		America	America			unknown
Belgium	2 973	6 5 1 4	58	537	117	87	142	19	477
Bulgaria	5 563	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	688
Czech Republic	18 074	4 481	1 102	385	88	76	74	:	250
Denmark	4 944	4 1 4 4	124	141	163	60	217	24	551
Germany	141 515	54 495	1 931	2 769	2 1 4 0	1 073	2 140	:	8 419
Estonia	709	306	:	:	:	:	:	:	177
Ireland	5 770	5 037	63	103	554	42	99	60	111
Greece	12 296	730	312	44	14	5	68	:	93
Spain	112 104	5 115	653	559	237	782	193	:	326
France	192 834	12 418	455	3 093	815	601	931	112	1 302
Italy	73 194	9 470	1 081	1 497	454	503	512	44	1 017
Cyprus	913	618	21	17	11	2	78	3	41
Latvia	3 3 3 4	644	34	22	43	2	22	2	160
Lithuania	2 418	855	239	79	4	5	12	1	200
Luxembourg	8	1 1 7 9	13	48	20	12	18	1	72
Hungary	17 801	3 296	665	78	84	20	70	9	132
Malta	:	119	:	0	2	0	1	1	17
Netherlands	11 262	12 732	190	430	430	371	899	47	610
Austria	9018	5 494	1 190	308	166	65	218	19	719
Poland	30 808	4 832	454	309	47	18	34	4	213
Portugal	:	735	37	85	34	75	22	:	57
Romania	9 4 2 9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	1 796	557	1 275	41	:	:	:	:	64
Slovakia	3 895	1 702	556	353	19	23	43	:	133
Finland	25 517	3 860	31	83	84	59	166	9	300
Sweden	27 257	6 809	189	292	432	145	605	41	1 010
United Kingdom	66 263	37 778	575	2 341	3 557	1 453	3 181	604	3 4 3 4

 Table 2.6.5: Tourism departures of residents, 2008 (1)

 (1,000)

1 - 1-1-

(1) Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Austria, 2009; Denmark, Malta and Portugal, 2007.

Source: Eurostat (tour\_dem\_ttsex and tour\_dem\_ttw)

9 - 9-1-12

The close proximity of neighbouring eastern European countries likely explains the relatively high proportion of tourism departures from many of the Member States that joined the EU since 2004 to other European countries.

The pattern of departures to non-EU destinations changes considerably between Member States. For example, Irish and British holidaymakers leaving the EU tended to choose North America as their favoured destination, Spanish tourists preferred to visit central and southern America, and Africa was the leading destination for holidaymakers leaving France and Portugal. Aside from geographical proximity (which affects the average length of a trip), the choice of destination may well reflect cultural/historical ties or a shared language; it is also important to bear in mind that the statistics presented refer to departures of residents, and as such may include migrant populations returning to their country of citizenship.

	Destination												
Dementering	Domes-		Other	Africa	Manth	Central &			Rest of				
Departure	tic	Other EU	Other		North	South	Asia	Oceania	world/				
	trips		Europe		America	America			unknown				
Belgium	4.4	8.1	12.2	15.8	16.5	21.9	16.9	25.2	9.3				
Bulgaria	4.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	9.3				
Czech Republic	3.5	6.5	8.0	10.4	23.7	13.8	12.7	:	7.6				
Denmark	3.4	6.9	12.7	13.0	16.2	24.8	17.5	53.1	8.5				
Germany	3.7	7.9	11.9	12.4	15.4	17.1	17.1 16.3 :		9.0				
Estonia	3.3	6.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	9.2				
Ireland	3.0	6.7	7.6	12.7	13.1	18.2	16.9	30.9	7.9				
Greece	7.6	9.2	9.3	8.6	33.0	15.0	17.2	:	9.8				
Spain	4.5	7.1	4.5	15.7	13.7	19.9	18.0	:	9.5				
France	6.0	8.1	9.4	11.6	16.1	15.8	16.3	35.6	9.8				
Italy	5.5	7.2	7.4	8.7	13.7	21.3	14.8	28.8	8.4				
Cyprus	2.7	11.1	17.7	12.0	22.0	14.7	11.1	42.1	11.9				
Latvia	2.3	6.1	6.3	9.0	19.5	16.2	17.6	63.6	7.6				
Lithuania	3.0	7.3	3.3	8.5	16.0	11.8	12.1	11.3	6.8				
Luxembourg	2.3	6.2	11.6	11.5	12.9	13.8	14.6	26.1	6.7				
Hungary	3.0	6.2	5.8	8.7	31.8	15.2	15.9	52.7	7.1				
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:				
Netherlands	5.4	8.8	14.2	12.7	15.4	15.9	15.0	33.8	9.9				
Austria	3.8	6.2	8.6	11.1	14.4	17.3	17.0	26.5	7.6				
Poland	4.9	10.4	7.8	10.1	52.4	13.6	15.2	6.5	10.6				
Portugal	:	9.2	19.1	15.4	19.0	16.3	16.3 17.2 :		11.1				
Romania	4.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:				
Slovenia	3.0	4.7	6.4	7.8	:	:	:	:	6.1				
Slovakia	5.3	7.3	7.9	9.5	28.1	9.3	10.1	:	8.0				
Finland	2.7	4.5	10.9	13.1	14.4	18.3	15.8	35.1	5.6				
Sweden	3.2	6.1	15.8	9.4	15.0	20.6	17.7	55.6	7.9				
United Kingdom	3.5	8.7	13.1	15.8	15.0	18.2	24.2	38.1	11.1				

 Table 2.6.6: Average length of tourism trips for residents, 2008 (1)

 (days)

(1) Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Austria, 2009; Denmark and Portugal, 2007.

Source: Eurostat (tour\_dem\_ttsex, tour\_dem\_tnmd, tour\_dem\_ttw and tour\_dem\_tnw)

## 2.7: Education

9 - 1-1-1

There has been a growing shift towards knowledge-based economies (see Subchapter 2.8 for more information relating to science and technology) as part of the globalisation process; this in turn has raised the profile of the tertiary education sector, based on the recognition that higher education skills are increasingly important for an individual's and a nation's development.

Europe has around 4 000 higher education institutions, with over 19 million students and 1.5 million staff. Following a higher education course abroad is one means of developing additional skills that may help tertiary students improve their career prospects. All EU citizens are entitled to study at university in any of the EU Member States under the same conditions as nationals (although it may be necessary to provide proof of linguistic skills). For shorter periods – of at least one academic term – the EU's education and training programme (ERASMUS) enables around 200 000 students to study abroad each year, promoting the establishment of a European higher education area.

Note that for the purpose of Figure 2.7.1 and Table 2.7.1, and in contrast to Eurostat data (which is based on the citizenship of each student), internationally mobile students studying abroad are defined on the basis of their permanent residence and prior education.

There were 421 148 foreign students from China studying abroad in 2007; this was 2.75 times as high as in India (the second largest origin for foreign students), while another Asian country, the Republic of Korea, was the only other G-20 country to record in excess of 100 000 students studying abroad.



Figure 2.7.1: Number of students studying abroad, 2007

Source: UIS Data Centre | UNESCO Institute for Statistics



There are many reasons ('push' factors) why students may choose to pursue their education abroad. For some, it is a chance to broaden their cultural and intellectual horizons (including the opportunity to perfect a foreign language). For others the decision to study abroad may be based more on the practicalities associated with wishing to pursue a particular field of education or type of academic programme, or a lack of resources or opportunities to study in their home country.

Origin North & Rest of South Africa Asia world/ Total Europe central Oceania America America unknown 53.4 44.0 7.1 Austria 0.8 0.9 04 0.1 Belaium 29.8 2.4 0.5 0.0 0.1 0.0 26.9 0.2 Czech Republic 28.0 24.1 0.4 0.4 2.7 0.0 0.1 France 243.4 51.9 105.9 8.4 8.9 51.0 0.4 16.9 Germany 189.3 84.5 16.8 5.5 5.5 62.4 0.4 14.7 Greece Hungary 15.5 0.3 0.4 2.7 0.0 121 Italv Netherlands 30.1 16.9 0.7 0.2 3.1 0.0 8.7 Poland Portugal Romania 13.9 9.7 1.6 0.3 23 Spain 37.7 11.2 4.0 4.2 14.7 0.9 0.0 2.8 22.7 4.7 1.0 0.4 0.2 6.3 0.0 10.0 Sweden United Kingdom 341.8 111.9 32.3 23.6 3.3 160.7 2.2 7.8 Argentina Australia 182.9 230.6 10.2 7.3 8.0 2.1 4.2 15.8 Brazil Canada 68.5 10.3 10.9 12.1 2.3 29.0 0.3 3.6 China 51.0 51.0 India 12.4 0.2 2.1 8.9 0.1 Indonesia 3.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 29 0.0 3.3 1.0 2.6 1.0 118.1 0.5 Japan 126.6 Rep. of Korea Mexico 34.5 Russia 60.3 19.2 6.5 Saudi Arabia 13.0 0.7 3.2 0.2 8.6 0.1 0.3 South Africa 64.0 3.0 55.4 1.9 0.1 1.9 Turkev 20.2 54 0.5 01 0.0 11.4 0.0 2.9 United States 624.5 70.1 35.7 63.1 31.0 419.6 5.0 0.0

**Table 2.7.1:** Foreign students in tertiary education (ISCED 5-6) by continent of origin, 2008 (1)(1 000)

(1) Italy and Russia, 2007; Canada and India, 2006; Saudi Arabia, 2005.

Source: UIS Data Centre | UNESCO Institute for Statistics



Aside from these 'push' factors, there are also a range of 'pull' factors that may impact on a student's decision to study abroad. For example, some of Europe's most reputable academic institutions attract a considerable number of applications from foreign students all over the world.

In total there were 1.38 million foreign citizens studying in the EU-27 in 2007, more than double of the number from 1998. The United Kingdom and France (341 800 and 243 400 respectively) were the most popular host countries for foreign students studying within the EU Member States.

The largest foreign student sub-population in the EU-27 was made-up of citizens from other European countries, of which there were around 600 000 in 2007; the number of Europeans studying abroad in an EU Member State rose by 82 % between 1998 and 2007. There was far more rapid growth in terms of foreign student numbers from other continents, in keeping with general global trends that have witnessed a substantial increase in the number of tertiary students from developing and emerging economies.

There were 406 500 foreign citizens from Asia studying in the EU-27 in 2007, which was 140 % higher than in 1998; the rate of growth, over the same period, among African citizens was almost the same (135 %). However, the most rapid expansion was recorded for South American citizens (238 %), despite their absolute number remaining relatively low (78 200). The largest proportion of foreign students in the United Kingdom originated from Asia, while students from Africa formed the most sizeable foreign student population in France.



**Figure 2.7.2:** Foreign students in tertiary education (ISCED 5-6) by citizenship, EU-27 (1 000)

Source: Eurostat (educ\_enrl8)



Despite a considerable rise in the absolute number of tertiary education places (in both the EU and more generally across the globe), outbound mobility remained relatively unchanged over the last decade, suggesting that student mobility kept apace with student enrolment. Outbound mobility relates the number of students studying abroad to the total number of students that stay in their country of origin. Within the EU-27 this ratio stood at 2.5 % in 2006, meaning that 2.5 out of every 100 tertiary students left their home country to pursue their studies in another country. Much higher ratios were reported for Cyprus and Luxembourg, both relatively small countries, where a majority of students followed tertiary education courses outside of their national higher education systems. At the other end of the range, only 0.4 % of tertiary students from the United Kingdom were studying abroad.



**Figure 2.7.3:** Foreign students in tertiary education (ISCED 5-6) by citizenship, EU-27, 2007 (1) (% of extra EU-27 foreign students)

(1) Ranking based on the 15 non-EU members of the G-20 (shaded purple) and the top 15 partners from the rest of the world (shaded green).
(2) Including Hong Kong.

Source: Eurostat (educ enrl8)



(% share of total number of students in the national education system)



Ireland and Luxembourg, not available.
 Source: Eurostat (educ\_bo\_mo\_el8i)

# Figure 2.7.5: Students abroad in tertiary education (ISCED 5-6), 2006

(% of students abroad in relation to the total number of students staying in their country of origin)



Source: Eurostat (educ\_bo\_mo\_el8o)



# 2.8: Science and technology

Another aspect of globalisation is the rapid expansion witnessed in information flows around the globe, through media, communications and the Internet. Information technology continues to develop, transforming the way that people do business and stay in contact with each other. This shift towards a knowledge-based economy is, in many respects, irreverent to national borders – allowing people from all over the world to communicate and share information with each other.

Research and development (R&D) is often considered as a driving force behind innovation, economic growth, competitiveness and subsequent improvements in the quality of life. The European Research Area (ERA) was created in 2000: it encourages the establishment of a unified area that allows researchers to move between countries, to interact and share knowledge, and to develop links with other partners from around the world in order to contribute to international initiatives to solve global issues.

In this respect, international scientific cooperation may be seen as an additional pillar of external relations (alongside the more traditional pillars of diplomacy, trade and development cooperation). The EU has, over the past couple of decades, made a range of regional and bilateral scientific cooperation agreements that focus on areas such as biotechnology, nanotechnology, information technology, health, energy and the environment.



Figure 2.8.1: High-technology exports (1)

(% share of manufactured exports)

 High-technology products are defined as the sum of the following products: aerospace, computers-office machines, electronics-telecommunications, pharmacy, scientific instruments, electrical machinery, chemistry, non-electrical machinery, armaments.

(2) Percentage share of total exports; 1997 and 1998, not available; break in series between 2006 and 2007.

Source: World Development Indicators 2009 | The World Bank; Eurostat (tsiir160 and htec\_si\_exp4)

#### Figure 2.8.2: High-technology exports, 2008 (1)

(% share of total exports)



(1) High-technology products are defined as the sum of the following products: aerospace, computers-office machines, electronics-telecommunications, pharmacy, scientific instruments, electrical machinery, chemistry, non-electrical machinery, armaments.

Source: Eurostat (htec\_si\_exp4)

**Figure 2.8.3:** Extra-EU human resources in science and technology by citizenship, EU-27, 2008 (% share of extra EU-27 human resources)



Source: Eurostat (hrst\_st\_nxeunt)



Human resources in science and technology (HRST) are defined as persons having either successfully completed tertiary education, or persons who are employed in an occupation where such an education is normally required. The vast majority of the EU-27's human resources within the field of science and technology are nationals (95.0 %). HRST from outside the EU-27 accounted for a slightly higher proportion (2.7 %) of the total HRST workforce than people from other EU-27 Member States (2.4 %). Just over a quarter (28.0 %) of the HRST from outside the EU-27 were citizens of other European countries, while 14.5 % came from South America and from south-east Asia.

The relative size of each Member State and its indigenous workforce may help explain, to some degree, the propensity for non-nationals to occupy science and technology positions; the highest shares of non-nationals were recorded in the relatively small countries of Luxembourg, Ireland, Cyprus and Estonia. Nevertheless, two of the largest Member States, Spain and the United Kingdom, reported a share of non-national HRST above the EU-27 average.



**Figure 2.8.4:** Human resources in science and technology by citizenship, 2008 (1) (% share of total human resources)

Ranked on the proportion of foreigners.
 Breakdown of foreigners, not available.

(2) breakdown of foreigners, not avail

Source: Eurostat (hrst\_st\_nnat)

The Europe 2020 strategy puts research at the top of the political agenda, making it the cornerstone of investment in sustainable growth and jobs.

In July 2010, the European Commission announced EUR 6 400 million of investment in research and innovation in 2011 through the seventh framework programme, covering a range of scientific disciplines, public policy areas and commercial sectors. This funding is designed to advance scientific boundaries, increase European competitiveness and help solve challenges such as climate change, energy and food security, health, and an ageing population.

	G	ERD from abro	ad	GERD from abroad							
		(EUR million)		(% of tota	al GERD from a	ll sources)					
	1998	2003	2008	1998	2003	2008					
Austria	680	1 009	1 208	20.1	20.0	16.1					
Belgium (1)	325	669	827	7.7	12.9	13.0					
Czech Republic	17	46	116	2.6	4.6	5.3					
France	2 083	2 890	3 149	7.4	8.4	8.0					
Germany (1)	1 089	1 228	2 468	2.5	2.3	4.0					
Greece	:	211	:	:	21.6	:					
Hungary	14	74	98	4.9	10.7	9.3					
ltaly (1)	:	:	1 737	:	:	9.5					
Netherlands	716	945	:	10.5	11.3	:					
Poland	15	48	119	1.5	4.6	5.4					
Portugal (1)	39	51	107	5.7	5.0	5.4					
Romania	3	11	32	1.7	5.5	4.0					
Spain (1)	314	471	936	6.7	5.7	7.0					
Sweden (1)	:	770	1 112	:	7.3	9.3					
United Kingdom	3 859	5 835	5 998	16.9	20.3	17.6					
EU-27	10 638	16 138	21 007	7.3	8.6	8.9					
Argentina (1)	32	6	6	3.0	1.4	0.6					
Australia (2)	127	•	327	2.5	:	2.6					
Brazil	:	•	:	:	:	:					
Canada	1 533	1 370	1 678	15.9	8.8	9.0					
China (1)	:	320	480	:	1.9	1.3					
India	•	•	:	:	:	:					
Indonesia	:	:	:	:	:	:					
Japan (1)	328	354	368	0.3	0.3	0.3					
Rep. of Korea (1)	5	59	55	0.1	0.4	0.2					
Mexico (3)	:	19	23	7.5	0.8	0.7					
Russia (1)	:	440	765	10.3	9.0	7.2					
Saudi Arabia	:	:	:	:	:	:					
South Africa (3)	:	128	242	:	10.9	13.6					
Turkey (1)	3	20	17	0.3	1.6	0.5					
United States	:	:	:	:	:	:					

Table 2.8.1: Gross domestic expenditure on research and development (GERD) from abroad

(1) 2007 instead of 2008.

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(2) 2006 instead of 2008.

(3) 2005 instead of 2008.

Source: UNESCO - Science and Technology; Eurostat (rd\_e\_gerdfund and ert\_bil\_eur\_a)



R&D is an activity where there are significant transfers of resources between units, organisations, and countries. The most significant tend to be between larger, developed world countries, in part reflecting the high proportion of global R&D that is performed by multinational companies within fields such as information and communications technologies, the automotive or pharmaceuticals sectors.

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) is composed of four separate sectors of performance: business enterprises, government, higher education and private non-profit organisations. The expenditure statistics presented refer to the research performed on the national territory, including that which is funded from abroad.

The level of R&D intensity (GERD as a proportion of GDP) has remained relatively unchanged in most developed world economies during the past decade. R&D spending is lower in the EU-27 than in many of its competitors (such as Japan or the United States), and this structural gap is often attributed to a low level of business enterprise R&D expenditure (BERD).

Just over EUR 21 000 million of the EU-27's GERD came from abroad in 2008 (8.9 % of total GERD). This was more than twice the figure reported a decade before, reflecting the continuing globalisation of R&D. The United Kingdom accounted for 28.6 % of the EU-27's GERD from abroad. Together with Austria, the United Kingdom also recorded the highest proportion of BERD financed from abroad (both just over 23 %).



Figure 2.8.5: Business enterprise research and development expenditure (BERD) from abroad, 2008

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Contrary to the majority of indicators presented in this chapter, the information on patents relates more to protectionism rather than cooperation. Although patents offer protection, they also result in inventions becoming public. As such, patents can be seen as an important source for providing technical information, which may help prevent re-invention and re-developing.

The statistics for patent applications to the European Patent Office (EPO) refer to applications filed in a particular year, regardless of whether the patent was granted or not. Patent applications are assigned to a country based on the inventor's place of residence. There are 32 countries within the jurisdiction of the EPO: the 27 EU Member States, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Switzerland and Turkey.

The overall use of patents is relatively restricted within the EU-27 – this may be for a number of reasons, including: their cost, the overlap between national and European procedures, or the need for translation into foreign languages. In contrast, there is a higher propensity to make use of patents in Japan, the Republic of Korea or the United States – both within their national economies and further a field. Indeed, there were more patent applications per capita to the EPO made by Japan, the Republic of Korea or the United States than applications made from within the EU-27.

	Patent office														
Country of origin	Australia	Canada	China	Germany	European Patent Office	France	United Kingdom	Hong Kong	Israel	Japan	Rep. of Korea	Mexico	Russia	Singapore	United States
Australia	10.1	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.5	1.4	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.3	2.0	0.7
Belgium	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.6	1.1	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.3	1.3	0.4
Canada	2.4	12.5	0.3	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.7	2.8	1.0	0.2	0.2	1.8	0.3	1.6	2.3
China	0.7	0.5	62.4	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	2.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.9
Denmark	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.3
Finland	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.3	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.5
France	2.5	3.9	1.2	0.4	5.9	86.0	0.6	2.6	2.3	0.8	0.8	4.0	1.9	2.8	1.8
Germany	6.5	7.0	3.3	78.5	17.9	3.3	1.5	7.5	0.6	2.0	2.1	8.1	4.5	5.5	5.2
Israel	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	1.0	20.2	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.9	1.0
Italy	1.4	1.5	0.5	0.2	3.1	0.3	0.3	1.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	1.7	1.0	1.0	0.7
Japan	6.4	5.6	13.4	6.2	16.3	2.5	2.9	14.0	3.2	84.2	10.5	3.0	2.3	13.1	17.3
Netherlands	2.1	1.5	1.4	0.1	5.0	0.1	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.9	3.2	1.3	3.1	0.9
Rep. of Korea	1.5	1.1	3.5	1.2	3.5	0.5	0.7	1.6	1.1	1.6	74.6	1.8	1.5	1.8	5.0
Russia	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	69.7	0.1	0.1
Spain	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Sweden	1.8	1.4	0.6	0.4	1.9	0.3	0.6	2.7	1.5	0.4	0.4	1.9	0.9	1.7	0.7
Switzerland	4.8	3.9	1.0	1.8	4.2	0.8	1.2	5.1	0.3	0.6	0.7	5.7	2.0	5.3	0.7
United Kingdom	4.7	3.4	0.7	0.2	3.5	0.1	69.5	3.6	3.8	0.5	0.4	2.5	0.8	3.2	2.0
United States	43.7	47.1	9.3	6.3	25.3	2.1	11.3	41.3	40.9	6.6	7.0	52.3	8.0	41.1	52.9
Others	6.4	4.8	1.0	3.7	4.8	2.4	6.9	7.5	20.7	1.0	0.9	7.8	3.3	12.5	6.5

**Table 2.8.2:** Patent filings by country of origin and patent office, 2007

 (% of total patents filed at each patent office)

Source: World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)





Figure 2.8.6: Patent applications to the European Patent Office, 2007

Source: Eurostat (pat\_ep\_ntot)



